



Data Section

1 Statistics

(1) Number of New Arrivals and Alien Registration of Each Status of Residence by Nationality (Place of Origin) -excluding Diplomat and Officer

1 Number of New Arrivals of “Diplomat” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	9,408	8,692	9,339	9,681	8,710
United States of America	2,119	1,602	2,083	1,897	1,898
R.O.Korea	1,012	991	1,155	1,170	1,079
Germany	555	457	562	449	468
China	311	271	396	270	334
United Kingdom	469	395	330	310	321
Canada	233	199	211	192	225
Australia	258	211	209	194	196
Russia	456	225	267	213	188
Italy	184	205	153	144	187
Thailand	157	146	177	223	183
Philippines	114	144	233	198	105
Viet Nam	53	73	134	222	102
Others	3,487	3,773	3,429	4,199	3,424

2 Number of New Arrivals of “Official” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	11,767	12,220	14,060	13,552	12,633
R.O.Korea	3,197	3,408	4,258	3,829	3,740
United States of America	2,362	1,832	2,607	2,433	2,470
China	380	512	751	386	716
Indonesia	461	926	953	1,204	705
Thailand	674	552	360	484	468
Viet Nam	52	263	773	684	398
Germany	463	356	362	297	361
Russia	539	253	321	358	271
Philippines	240	201	297	234	231
India	201	322	212	235	226
Others	3,198	3,595	3,166	3,408	3,047

3-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Professor” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,941	2,024	1,966	2,303	2,339
China	416	428	443	489	430
United States of America	374	359	329	392	429
R.O.Korea	176	197	187	195	209
United Kingdom	91	82	73	120	152
India	76	109	103	130	105
Russia	159	134	103	123	96
Germany	82	71	84	96	95
Canada	62	74	57	91	94
France	53	42	49	57	79
Australia	53	56	58	59	65
Other	399	472	480	551	585

3-2 Number of Aline Registrations of “Rprofessor” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	6,744	7,196	7,751	8,037	8,153
China	2,062	2,228	2,437	2,443	2,417
United States of America	1,289	1,257	1,252	1,264	1,209
Korea	685	754	838	901	929
United Kingdom	412	420	433	457	474
Canada	264	279	293	314	330
India	199	246	281	304	292
Australia	199	221	253	263	262
Germany	209	204	211	205	220
France	158	149	156	169	204
Bangladesh	71	91	123	158	195
Others	1,196	1,347	1,474	1,559	1,621

4-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Artist” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	167	211	220	194	197
United States of America	40	58	60	40	38
Russia	32	36	42	40	36
France	27	22	14	21	18
Spain	1	8	14	17	17
United Kingdom	14	21	20	11	6
Italy	7	6	6	4	9
Argentina	—	4	2	6	8
China	12	14	7	6	6
Germany	2	2	5	6	3
Others	32	40	50	43	56

4-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Artist” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	363	381	397	386	401
China	172	169	161	135	125
United States of America	51	55	58	63	66
Korea	30	29	32	25	33
Russia	21	19	22	19	21
Argentina	4	10	9	15	19
Spain	3	2	5	11	16
United Kingdom	10	14	17	20	15
Brazil	3	5	8	9	13
Germany	6	6	8	12	10
Canada	13	9	8	9	7
Others	50	63	69	68	76

5-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Religious Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,199	1,105	946	927	971
United States of America	814	674	563	559	564
R.O.Korea	136	110	106	100	147
Brazil	17	51	37	40	36
Canada	25	35	29	24	32
Philippines	34	40	35	47	23
China (Taiwan)	9	9	11	4	19
New Zealand	21	7	15	2	15
India	2	7	9	7	10
Viet Nam	3	2	6	6	10
Norway	5	11	9	3	10
Others	133	159	126	135	105

5-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Religious Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	4,976	4,948	4,858	4,732	4,699
United States of America	2,356	2,223	2,119	2,018	1,957
Korea	724	772	804	821	904
Philippines	180	203	217	235	229
Canada	236	226	220	204	200
Spain	189	182	166	145	134
Italy	158	152	143	135	122
Brazil	51	89	99	102	107
Germany	123	121	114	109	106
China	57	66	69	71	95
Australia	106	110	100	108	94
Others	796	804	807	784	751

6-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Journalist” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	231	166	351	241	150
United States of America	173	108	279	201	82
R.O.Korea	11	19	20	8	18
Ireland	6	7	9	11	12
Israel	—	2	—	—	5
Germany	7	4	4	—	4
Russia	3	—	2	3	4
France	3	3	3	2	3
Spain	—	1	1	1	3
United Kingdom	10	12	11	6	3
Australia	2	2	4	1	3
Others	16	8	18	8	13

6-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Journalist” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	349	348	351	294	292
Korea	77	81	81	66	60
United States of America	83	78	71	52	53
United Kingdom	43	43	45	37	32
China	15	14	19	19	21
Germany	20	22	21	20	19
Russia	15	14	15	16	17
France	22	23	21	18	16
Canada	9	8	8	10	11
Australia	12	14	15	8	7
Viet Nam	5	5	5	6	7
Others	48	46	50	42	49

7-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Investor/Business Manager” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	863	681	566	598	675
United States of America	387	275	199	218	232
R.O.Korea	74	80	65	86	102
United Kingdom	63	48	55	37	60
China	34	27	25	34	35
France	42	36	25	40	31
Australia	21	29	25	19	27
Pakistan	13	10	24	25	24
Germany	41	34	10	16	23
China (Taiwan)	24	18	26	20	17
Canada	15	11	17	4	16
Others	149	113	95	99	108

7-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Investor/Business Manager” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	5,694	5,906	5,956	6,135	6,396
China	1,137	1,173	1,185	1,234	1,268
United States of America	1,396	1,370	1,288	1,253	1,237
Korea	737	847	927	1,045	1,192
United Kingdom	448	435	415	405	431
France	283	295	294	294	304
India	217	227	221	231	234
Pakistan	107	125	150	186	227
Germany	245	254	242	227	220
Australia	152	175	185	201	196
Canada	113	120	136	116	122
Others	859	885	913	943	965

8-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Legal/Accounting Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3	5	1	4	—
United States of America	2	2	—	2	—
R.O.Korea	—	—	—	2	—
Netherlands	—	—	1	—	—
China	—	2	—	—	—
Canada	—	1	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1	—	—	—	—

8-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Legal/Accounting Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	95	99	111	122	125
United States of America	48	54	58	62	66
United Kingdom	19	18	18	19	22
China	11	10	14	14	10
France	4	5	5	6	6
Australia	4	4	4	6	5
Korea	2	2	2	5	5
Canada	1	2	3	3	4
Germany	1	1	3	3	2
Netherlands	1	—	1	1	2
Singapore	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1
Independent State of Samoa	—	—	—	—	1
Others	2	1	1	1	0

9-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Medical Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1	—	4	—	1
China (Taiwan)	—	—	1	—	1
Indonesia	—	—	1	—	—
Thailand	—	—	1	—	—
United Kingdom	1	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	1	—	—

9-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Medical Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	95	95	114	110	117
China	69	66	71	59	57
Viet Nam	4	5	14	22	33
Korea	10	11	10	10	9
Malaysia	2	3	3	7	6
Indonesia	—	1	2	3	3
Others	10	9	14	9	9

10-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Researcher” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,036	793	782	647	577
China	254	217	197	162	134
Korea	95	82	72	73	94
India	103	65	95	70	37
Germany	49	28	31	33	31
United States of America	58	30	49	36	27
France	6	15	22	21	19
Viet Nam	25	21	15	16	17
United Kingdom	34	19	18	12	17
Russia	95	52	34	20	16
Australia	23	21	18	8	9
Others	294	243	231	196	176

10-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Researcher” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	2,934	3,141	3,369	2,770	2,548
China	1,277	1,387	1,483	1,164	1,043
Korea	323	367	381	320	316
India	229	234	253	196	171
Russia	155	149	151	123	108
Bangladesh	88	98	116	100	92
United States of America	96	97	121	97	87
France	45	53	68	68	68
Germany	86	76	71	59	56
United Kingdom	73	66	69	53	48
Viet Nam	33	35	31	35	39
Others	529	579	625	555	520

11-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Instructor” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,323	3,296	3,337	3,272	3,180
United States of America	1,492	1,422	1,635	1,559	1,631
United Kingdom	690	736	616	612	517
Canada	553	525	490	513	421
Australia	219	244	228	237	241
New Zealand	193	198	182	182	159
Ireland	57	54	52	61	65
Republic of South Africa	16	20	22	26	31
China	22	24	27	19	28
Jamaica	14	9	18	18	20
Singapore	—	8	10	4	11
Germany	10	3	4	8	9
Others	57	53	53	33	47

11-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Instructor” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	8,375	9,068	9,715	9,390	9,393
United States of America	3,713	3,936	4,359	4,198	4,325
United Kingdom	1,618	1,744	1,751	1,684	1,548
Canada	1,402	1,536	1,577	1,505	1,420
Australia	658	722	784	770	779
New Zealand	467	521	561	548	525
Ireland	133	143	154	163	180
China	81	93	91	84	105
Korea	59	79	82	82	79
Republic of South Africa	25	40	51	56	72
France	45	49	60	55	62
Others	174	205	245	245	298

12-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Engineer” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,396	3,308	2,759	2,643	3,506
China	942	1,192	880	1,016	1,398
R.O.Korea	314	592	596	472	645
India	191	260	277	312	339
Philippines	114	116	97	145	233
United States of America	1,204	598	488	252	162
Thailand	7	15	15	26	100
France	73	55	46	66	77
Viet Nam	10	30	19	31	61
Australia	31	41	24	18	57
China (Taiwan)	137	51	27	32	50
Others	373	358	290	273	384

12-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Engineer” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	16,531	19,439	20,717	20,807	23,210
China	10,334	11,382	11,433	11,079	11,981
Korea	1,537	2,175	2,682	3,019	3,623
India	841	1,286	1,750	2,001	2,298
Philippines	603	706	759	789	929
United States of America	567	648	644	568	571
United Kingdom	355	395	427	402	425
France	280	316	333	332	363
Malaysia	232	280	276	233	260
Canada	150	193	207	216	259
Australia	155	209	213	192	223
Others	1,477	1,849	1,993	1,976	2,278

13-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	7,039	6,945	6,151	6,886	6,641
United States of America	1,779	1,747	1,645	1,833	1,933
United Kingdom	1,259	1,131	1,166	1,228	1,084
Canada	981	912	858	951	831
Australia	916	1,052	751	930	779
China	604	398	356	429	406
Korea	250	332	241	244	361
New Zealand	286	342	235	277	222
France	143	147	127	148	140
China (Taiwan)	79	86	59	75	91
Germany	80	79	56	70	69
Others	662	719	657	701	725

13-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	34,739	40,861	44,496	44,943	47,682
China	11,013	11,952	12,132	12,470	14,300
United States of America	5,933	6,987	7,817	7,796	8,136
United Kingdom	3,831	4,567	5,211	5,045	4,957
Canada	3,256	3,914	4,363	4,288	4,185
Korea	2,595	3,223	3,509	3,656	4,181
Australia	2,870	3,783	4,233	4,165	4,010
New Zealand	846	1,153	1,308	1,321	1,246
France	613	764	823	800	846
India	337	412	476	512	559
Philippines	362	439	460	492	558
Others	3,083	3,667	4,164	4,398	4,704

14-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Intra-company Transferee” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,876	3,463	2,900	3,421	3,550
China	448	476	512	715	902
United States of America	1,069	772	484	533	489
R.O.Korea	457	503	399	426	469
India	223	225	187	203	250
Philippines	155	179	130	215	241
United Kingdom	341	241	211	232	181
China (Taiwan)	106	130	111	140	168
Germany	132	132	105	147	122
France	171	138	130	140	121
Thailand	50	73	74	61	69
Others	724	594	557	609	538

14-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Intra-company Transferee” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	8,657	9,913	10,923	10,605	10,993
China	1,632	1,936	2,201	2,324	2,753
Korea	1,345	1,597	1,704	1,644	1,770
United States of America	1,723	1,646	1,701	1,442	1,360
India	413	674	850	944	993
United Kingdom	795	888	914	815	726
Philippines	338	392	455	459	499
France	348	435	500	485	472
Germany	346	422	434	452	459
Australia	228	252	268	255	233
Thailand	101	132	166	147	155
Others	1,388	1,539	1,730	1,638	1,573

15-1 Number of New arrivals of “Entertainer” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	103,264	117,839	123,322	133,103	134,879
Philippines	60,455	71,678	74,729	80,048	82,741
China	2,798	3,730	5,670	6,486	8,277
United States of America	6,200	6,488	6,887	7,066	6,704
Russia	4,418	4,944	5,068	6,240	5,775
Romania	2,930	4,030	4,710	4,871	4,500
Indonesia	1,631	2,296	2,334	2,447	3,012
United Kingdom	2,939	2,956	2,854	2,724	2,665
R.O.Korea	2,847	2,991	2,519	2,184	2,141
Ukraine	1,228	1,545	2,176	2,585	2,129
Germany	1,893	1,527	1,625	1,749	1,750
Others	15,925	15,654	14,750	16,703	15,185

15-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Entertainer” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	53,847	55,461	58,359	64,642	64,742
Philippines	43,790	44,784	46,547	50,539	50,691
China	1,912	2,065	2,762	3,848	4,163
Roumania	1,683	2,188	2,291	2,597	2,330
Russia	1,363	1,368	1,591	1,839	1,921
Indonesia	953	1,147	1,148	1,524	1,740
Ukraine	556	697	1,031	1,185	864
Korea	1,341	1,045	777	804	810
United States of America	311	375	374	374	374
Belarus	124	122	196	236	294
Mongolia	107	153	207	248	245
Others	1,707	1,517	1,435	1,448	1,310

16-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Skilled Labor” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,529	2,118	1,792	1,592	2,211
China	1,069	806	944	835	1,130
R.O.Korea	283	137	105	90	201
India	179	171	150	139	189
Nepal	80	66	37	70	151
Thailand	73	76	75	74	103
Bangladesh	16	15	11	25	46
Viet Nam	18	29	29	26	36
Canada	43	32	17	10	32
Indonesia	20	26	45	18	27
Philippines	30	40	15	30	26
Others	1,718	720	364	275	270

16-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Skilled Labor” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	11,349	11,927	12,522	12,583	13,373
China	6,033	6,333	6,756	6,895	7,303
India	1,201	1,282	1,345	1,388	1,487
Korea	1,275	1,307	1,277	1,209	1,306
Nepal	534	563	579	619	723
Thailand	455	468	510	527	572
United Kingdom	318	314	302	236	200
Philippines	156	174	173	182	172
Bangladesh	99	107	110	120	153
Pakistan	158	170	165	157	140
Sri Lanka	106	116	115	121	127
Others	1,014	1,093	1,190	1,129	1,190

17-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Cultural Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,210	3,138	3,084	3,108	4,191
China	998	1,027	876	746	1,329
R.O.Korea	357	293	286	316	534
United States of America	398	376	409	415	498
France	134	127	135	164	202
Indonesia	42	41	53	130	180
Germany	99	109	113	144	150
Turkey	8	6	14	158	101
Thailand	92	132	113	96	89
India	106	75	73	81	70
Bangladesh	16	36	36	52	64
Others	960	916	976	806	974

17-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Cultural Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,397	2,954	2,812	2,615	3,093
China	1,360	1,260	1,054	996	1,208
Korea	468	396	392	353	490
United States of America	322	255	285	262	308
France	102	72	75	92	116
Germany	96	91	100	112	113
Thailand	47	49	61	57	61
Bangladesh	35	49	58	59	58
United Kingdom	70	46	47	39	39
India	62	43	38	36	35
Indonesia	44	43	36	31	33
Others	791	650	666	578	632

18 Number of New Arrivals of “Temporary Visitor” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	3,910,624	3,878,070	4,302,429	4,259,974	5,136,943
R.O.Korea	927,557	980,761	1,098,766	1,271,914	1,396,988
China (Taiwan)	878,031	774,011	844,465	756,538	1,047,369
United States of America	637,610	608,119	645,845	575,000	674,070
China	115,099	138,920	184,275	184,079	320,824
China (Hong Kong)	46,468	71,604	133,074	159,965	222,514
United Kingdom	162,023	166,653	187,627	170,344	184,029
Australia	129,575	130,450	144,687	151,945	173,307
Canada	102,323	108,046	113,607	108,762	123,478
Germany	75,920	75,880	81,605	81,138	92,725
Thailand	49,418	50,960	59,782	67,078	90,650
Others	786,600	772,666	808,696	733,211	810,989

19-1 Number of New Arrivals of “College Student” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	19,503	23,416	24,730	25,460	21,958
China	8,362	11,261	11,996	11,640	8,133
R.O.Korea	3,185	3,694	3,541	3,745	3,633
United States of America	1,276	1,399	1,552	1,760	1,915
China (Taiwan)	1,145	1,201	1,216	1,202	1,220
Thailand	469	480	543	619	610
Viet Nam	252	314	355	446	475
Indonesia	404	394	421	416	447
Malaysia	366	418	478	447	370
Germany	271	295	333	367	368
France	161	178	221	298	317
Others	3,612	3,782	4,074	4,520	4,470

19-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “College Student” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	76,980	93,614	110,415	125,597	129,873
China	45,321	59,079	73,795	87,091	90,746
Korea	14,848	16,671	17,091	16,951	16,444
Malaysia	1,890	1,850	1,937	2,054	2,092
Thailand	1,468	1,601	1,760	1,921	1,950
Viet Nam	800	1,050	1,264	1,545	1,761
United States of America	1,183	1,228	1,263	1,445	1,663
Indonesia	1,448	1,511	1,607	1,662	1,651
Bangladesh	1,018	974	1,110	1,260	1,372
Sri Lanka	498	562	653	794	931
Mongolia	369	455	646	841	907
Others	8,137	8,633	9,289	10,033	10,356

20-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Pre-college Student” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	22,404	23,932	25,948	27,362	15,027
China	13,788	15,519	17,720	19,337	5,705
R.O.Korea	5,660	5,452	4,910	4,251	4,549
China (Taiwan)	669	546	662	650	686
Sri Lanka	81	149	230	252	663
Viet Nam	68	99	130	215	618
Thailand	195	212	242	271	362
Nepal	48	47	97	169	360
United States of America	255	292	270	281	307
Australia	297	284	251	268	203
Bangladesh	42	69	126	276	181
Others	1,301	1,263	1,310	1,392	1,393

20-2 Number of Alien Registrations of "Pre-college Student" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	37,781	41,766	47,198	50,473	43,208
China	26,542	30,170	35,450	38,873	29,430
Korea	7,432	7,587	7,236	6,560	7,286
Sri Lanka	198	290	427	511	974
Viet Nam	97	138	201	314	802
Thailand	366	409	445	474	597
Nepal	103	123	195	290	572
Bangladesh	220	232	299	469	493
Myanmar	413	430	447	434	409
Philippines	461	440	420	381	353
United States of America	251	272	302	305	328
Others	1,698	1,675	1,776	1,862	1,964

21-1 Number of New Arrivals of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	54,049	59,064	58,534	64,817	75,359
China	27,839	32,894	34,754	38,319	48,729
Indonesia	6,231	5,817	4,925	5,597	5,204
Viet Nam	2,757	3,238	3,034	4,028	3,835
Philippines	3,727	3,768	3,222	3,618	3,635
Thailand	2,974	3,184	2,739	3,119	3,353
Malaysia	1,285	1,163	947	824	773
India	649	479	464	540	590
Sri Lanka	479	456	449	466	413
Cambodia	189	261	221	268	381
Mexico	216	248	216	238	359
Others	7,703	7,556	7,563	7,800	8,087

21-2 Number of Alien Registrations of "Trainee" by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	36,199	38,169	39,067	44,464	54,317
China	22,163	25,640	26,945	30,763	40,136
Indonesia	4,506	3,938	3,813	4,234	4,189
Viet Nam	2,280	2,551	2,516	3,528	3,491
Philippines	2,734	2,356	2,329	2,689	2,888
Thailand	1,802	1,478	1,421	1,314	1,566
Malaysia	443	253	252	205	235
Sri Lanka	274	250	260	274	228
Mongolia	99	175	138	120	191
Korea	259	200	185	192	156
Brazil	191	161	143	145	124
Others	1,448	1,167	1,065	1,000	1,113

22-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Dependent” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	17,617	16,364	13,888	13,472	13,553
China	6,372	6,128	5,112	4,467	4,724
R.O.Korea	3,230	3,121	2,426	2,259	2,275
United States of America	1,946	1,496	1,243	1,298	1,151
India	717	678	748	676	720
Bangladesh	288	291	256	372	410
Indonesia	322	357	297	362	304
Philippines	287	275	227	211	287
Nepal	129	136	137	168	242
Australia	270	258	205	246	222
United Kingdom	356	246	230	221	213
Others	3,700	3,378	3,007	3,192	3,005

22-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Dependent” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	72,878	78,847	83,075	81,535	81,919
China	32,306	34,821	36,453	35,390	35,253
Korea	13,516	15,047	15,785	15,559	15,829
United States of America	6,939	6,736	6,706	6,277	5,968
India	2,173	2,627	3,065	3,279	3,560
United Kingdom	1,758	1,745	1,778	1,596	1,555
Bangladesh	1,163	1,249	1,326	1,376	1,531
France	1,086	1,276	1,348	1,370	1,347
Indonesia	1,304	1,340	1,384	1,416	1,337
Philippines	948	1,094	1,234	1,251	1,334
Australia	930	1,086	1,193	1,166	1,144
Others	10,755	11,826	12,803	12,855	13,061

23-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Designated Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin)

(People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	4,364	4,722	4,890	5,876	6,478
R.O.Korea	828	880	839	1,417	1,575
Australia	1,120	1,023	1,074	1,223	1,212
Canada	811	884	859	871	866
France	279	318	413	374	428
United Kingdom	13	143	244	347	382
Germany	60	164	206	293	362
China (Taiwan)	170	169	249	271	310
New Zealand	385	408	327	294	242
Philippines	250	249	234	213	241
United States of America	130	139	129	141	151
Others	318	345	316	432	709

23-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Designated Activities” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	30,496	38,990	47,706	55,048	63,310
China	16,443	22,110	29,437	35,481	41,601
Indonesia	5,518	6,389	6,426	5,890	6,211
Viet Nam	2,710	3,528	4,229	4,542	4,939
Philippines	2,066	2,778	3,121	3,454	3,706
Korea	734	812	799	1,329	1,674
Australia	988	934	940	1,052	1,219
Canada	581	584	591	616	671
Thailand	188	281	401	445	452
France	185	216	247	275	340
United Kingdom	25	127	182	250	308
Others	1,058	1,231	1,333	1,714	2,189

24 Number of Alien Registrations of “Permanent Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	145,336	184,071	223,875	267,011	312,964
China	48,809	58,778	70,599	83,321	96,647
Brazil	9,062	20,277	31,203	41,771	52,581
Philippines	20,933	26,967	32,796	39,733	47,407
Korea	31,955	34,624	37,121	39,807	42,960
Peru	7,496	11,059	13,975	17,213	20,401
United States of America	5,826	6,636	7,348	8,149	9,064
Thailand	2,015	2,833	3,913	5,441	7,167
Viet Nam	4,637	5,306	5,799	6,273	6,697
United Kingdom	1,618	1,839	2,074	2,329	2,583
India	1,079	1,205	1,387	1,525	1,737
Others	11,906	14,547	17,660	21,449	25,720

25-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Spouse of Child of Japanese National” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	33,167	27,461	20,857	23,398	23,083
Brazil	14,544	8,627	6,978	9,902	8,893
Philippines	5,477	5,382	4,884	4,887	5,038
China	6,713	7,421	4,572	3,940	4,483
R.O.Korea	1,341	1,149	684	618	682
Peru	844	979	441	536	580
Thailand	1,089	893	560	584	548
United States of America	518	498	430	502	500
Indonesia	182	192	209	253	213
United Kingdom	140	160	168	187	169
China (Taiwan)	238	190	143	145	147
Others	2,081	1,970	1,788	1,844	1,830

25-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	279,625	280,436	271,719	262,778	257,292
Brazil	101,623	97,262	90,732	85,482	82,173
China	50,525	53,554	53,126	52,016	51,854
Philippines	46,265	46,233	45,510	44,366	43,817
Korea	22,057	22,548	21,868	21,285	21,083
Thailand	12,272	13,042	12,838	12,243	11,527
United States of America	9,495	9,238	9,021	8,948	8,719
Peru	9,978	9,643	8,923	8,042	7,302
Indonesia	1,877	2,122	2,335	2,508	2,592
United Kingdom	2,342	2,398	2,403	2,444	2,420
Canada	1,512	1,536	1,606	1,707	1,730
Others	21,679	22,860	23,357	23,737	24,075

26-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	389	494	473	581	807
China	151	222	191	250	392
Philippines	33	54	63	90	95
Brazil	6	9	28	45	65
Peru	22	33	26	30	60
Viet Nam	22	56	50	55	53
R.O.Korea	106	59	41	39	40
Pakistan	5	7	6	10	20
Cambodia	7	3	12	7	15
Thailand	4	7	2	4	7
Bangladesh	2	3	5	10	6
Laos	2	5	6	5	6
Romania	1	—	2	3	6
Others	28	36	41	33	42

26-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	6,685	7,047	7,576	8,519	9,417
China	1,724	1,961	2,252	2,698	2,988
Korea	3,560	3,336	3,093	2,891	2,767
Philippines	350	432	496	696	903
Peru	151	226	343	465	604
Brazil	96	135	228	391	531
Viet Nam	201	259	319	346	414
United States of America	112	110	113	120	121
Thailand	44	55	65	87	109
Pakistan	21	41	57	74	108
Iran	22	33	52	60	72
Others	404	459	558	691	800

27-1 Number of New Arrivals of “Long Term Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	40,033	29,729	22,905	30,780	31,307
Brazil	29,264	19,103	14,014	21,578	21,707
Philippines	2,924	2,332	2,610	3,039	2,893
China	3,745	3,847	3,168	2,610	2,853
Peru	2,573	2,835	1,572	2,066	2,261
Viet Nam	282	323	382	452	399
Bolivia	277	371	344	273	350
Indonesia	167	153	119	116	133
Thailand	159	134	144	110	111
Paraguay	36	75	59	70	97
R.O.Korea	170	151	100	89	81
Others	436	405	393	377	422

27-2 Number of Alien Registrations of “Long Term Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	237,607	244,460	243,451	245,147	250,734
Brazil	137,649	142,082	139,826	140,552	144,407
China	37,337	36,580	35,020	33,292	32,130
Philippines	13,285	15,530	18,246	21,117	23,756
Peru	21,369	22,047	21,538	21,045	20,779
Korea	9,509	9,243	9,091	8,941	8,751
Viet Nam	4,986	4,707	4,696	4,792	4,929
Bolivia	2,669	2,892	3,034	2,934	3,034
Thailand	1,350	1,676	2,011	2,283	2,593
United States of America	1,632	1,627	1,583	1,582	1,537
Indonesia	973	1,092	1,183	1,230	1,310
Others	6,848	6,984	7,223	7,379	7,508

28 Number of Alien Registrations of “Special Permanent Resident” by Nationality (Place of Origin) (People)

Nationality (Place of Origin) \ Year	200	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	512,269	500,782	489,900	475,952	465,619
Korea	507,429	495,986	485,180	471,756	461,460
China	4,151	4,060	3,924	3,406	3,306
United States of America	250	279	324	358	391
Stateless	192	181	174	93	87
Canada	31	33	39	51	60
United Kingdom	33	36	34	37	40
Australia	22	27	29	34	39
Philippines	25	27	29	26	30
France	17	19	21	23	26
Brazil	15	14	15	17	19
Others	104	120	131	151	161

(2) Number of New Arrivals and Alien Registration of Main Nationalities (Place of Origin) by Status of Residence

1-1 Number of New Arrivals of R.O.Korean Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	951,884	1,005,451	1,121,672	1,293,809	1,419,786
Diplomat	1,012	991	1,155	1,170	1,079
Official	3,197	3,408	4,258	3,829	3,740
Professor	176	197	187	195	209
Artist	2	—	3	—	3
Religious Activitie	136	110	106	100	147
Journalist	11	19	20	8	18
Investor/Business Manager	74	80	65	86	102
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	2	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	95	82	72	73	94
Instructor	4	14	9	8	8
Engineer	314	592	596	472	645
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	250	332	241	244	361
Intra-company Transferee	457	503	399	426	469
Entertainer	2,847	2,991	2,519	2,184	2,141
Skilled Labor	283	137	105	90	201
Cultural Activitie	357	293	286	316	534
Temporary Visitor	927,557	980,761	1,098,766	1,271,914	1,396,988
College Student	3,185	3,694	3,541	3,745	3,633
Pre-college Student	5,660	5,452	4,910	4,251	4,549
Trainee	592	435	344	274	212
Dependent	3,230	3,121	2,426	2,259	2,275
Designated Activities	828	880	839	1,417	1,575
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	1,341	1,149	684	618	682
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	106	59	41	39	40
Long Term Resident	170	151	100	89	81

1-2 Number of Alien Registrations of Korean Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	635,269	632,405	625,422	613,791	607,419
Professor	685	754	838	901	929
Artist	30	29	32	25	33
Religious Activities	724	772	804	821	904
Journalist	77	81	81	66	60
Investor/Business Manager	737	847	927	1,045	1,192
Legal/Accounting Services	2	2	2	5	5
Medical Services	10	11	10	10	9
Researcher	323	367	381	320	316
Instructor	59	79	82	82	79
Engineer	1,537	2,175	2,682	3,019	3,623
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	2,595	3,223	3,509	3,656	4,181
Intra-company Transferee	1,345	1,597	1,704	1,644	1,770
Entertainer	1,341	1,045	777	804	810
Skilled Labor	1,275	1,307	1,277	1,209	1,306
Cultural Activities	468	396	392	353	490
Temporary Visitor	9,362	10,040	10,344	9,955	8,919
College Student	14,848	16,671	17,091	16,951	16,444
Pre-college Student	7,432	7,587	7,236	6,560	7,286
Trainee	259	200	185	192	156
Dependent	13,516	15,047	15,785	15,559	15,829
Designated Activities	734	812	799	1,329	1,674
Permanent Resident	31,955	34,624	37,121	39,807	42,960
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	22,057	22,548	21,868	21,285	21,083
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	3,560	3,336	3,093	2,891	2,767
Long Term Resident	9,509	9,243	9,091	8,941	8,751
Special Permanent Resident	507,429	495,986	485,180	471,756	461,460
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,866	1,788	2,084	2,271	2,191
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1,534	1,838	2,047	2,334	2,192

2-1 Number of New Arrivals of Chinese Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	190,380	225,357	272,894	276,297	411,124
Diplomat	311	271	396	270	334
Official	380	512	751	386	716
Professor	416	428	443	489	430
Artist	12	14	7	6	6
Religious Activities	1	—	2	1	4
Journalist	—	—	1	—	2
Investor/Business Manager	34	27	25	34	35
Legal/Accounting Services	—	2	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	254	217	197	162	134
Instructor	22	24	27	19	28
Engineer	942	1,192	880	1,016	1,398
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	604	398	356	429	406
Intra-company Transferee	448	476	512	715	902
Entertainer	2,798	3,730	5,670	6,486	8,277
Skilled Labo	1,069	806	944	835	1,130
Cultural Activities	998	1,027	876	746	1,329
Temporary Visitor	115,099	138,920	184,275	184,079	320,824
College Student	8,362	11,261	11,996	11,640	8,133
Pre-college Student	13,788	15,517	17,720	19,337	5,705
Trainee	27,839	32,894	34,754	38,319	48,729
Dependent	6,372	6,128	5,112	4,467	4,724
Designated Activities	22	21	19	61	150
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	6,713	7,421	4,572	3,940	4,483
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	151	222	191	250	392
Long Term Resident	3,745	3,847	3,168	2,610	2,853

2-2 Number of New Arrivals of Chinese (Taiwan) Nationals by Status of Residence (People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	882,394	777,673	848,283	760,322	1,051,022
Diplomat	—	—	—	—	1
Official	4	7	9	7	8
Professor	14	18	25	24	17
Artist	—	—	1	—	—
Religious Activities	9	9	11	4	19
Journalist	1	1	1	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	24	18	26	20	17
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	1	—	1
Researcher	2	3	10	11	12
Instructor	1	2	—	—	—
Engineer	137	51	27	32	50
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	79	86	59	75	91
Intra-company Transferee	106	130	111	140	168
Entertainer	913	629	574	462	420
Skilled Labor	45	22	53	26	24
Cultural Activities	50	65	43	46	45
Temporary Visitor	878,031	774,011	844,465	756,538	1,047,369
College Student	1,145	1,201	1,216	1,202	1,220
Pre-college Student	669	546	662	650	686
Trainee	335	204	328	395	176
Dependent	359	259	214	232	208
Designated Activities	170	169	249	271	310
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	238	190	143	145	147
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	6	11	5	3	5
Long Term Resident	56	41	50	38	27

2-3 Number of Alien Registrations of Chinese Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	335,575	381,225	424,282	462,396	487,570
Professor	2,062	2,228	2,437	2,443	2,417
Artist	172	169	161	135	125
Religious Activities	57	66	69	71	95
Journalist	15	14	19	19	21
Investor/Business Manager	1,137	1,173	1,185	1,234	1,268
Legal/Accounting Services	11	10	14	14	10
Medical Services	69	66	71	59	57
Researcher	1,277	1,387	1,483	1,164	1,043
Instructo	81	93	91	84	105
Engineer	10,334	11,382	11,433	11,079	11,981
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	11,013	11,952	12,132	12,470	14,300
Intra-company Transferee	1,632	1,936	2,201	2,324	2,753
Entertainer	1,912	2,065	2,762	3,848	4,163
Skilled labor	6,033	6,333	6,756	6,895	7,303
Cultural Activities	1,360	1,260	1,054	996	1,208
Temporary Visitor	10,545	11,187	11,778	12,951	11,929
College Student	45,321	59,079	73,795	87,091	90,746
Pre-college Student	26,542	30,170	35,450	38,873	29,430
Trainee	22,163	25,640	26,945	30,763	40,136
Dependent	32,306	34,821	36,453	35,390	35,253
Designated Activities	16,443	22,110	29,437	35,481	41,601
Permanent Resident	48,809	58,778	70,599	83,321	96,647
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	50,525	53,554	53,126	52,016	51,854
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	1,724	1,961	2,252	2,698	2,988
Long Term Resident	37,337	36,580	35,020	33,292	32,130
Special Permanent Resident	4,151	4,060	3,924	3,406	3,306
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,966	2,446	2,778	3,007	3,430
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	578	705	857	1,272	1,271

3-1 Number of New Arrivals of British Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	169,053	173,396	194,190	176,940	190,346
Diplomat	469	395	330	310	321
Official	137	118	153	139	153
Professor	91	82	73	120	152
Artist	14	21	20	11	6
Religious Activities	20	11	11	9	7
Journalist	10	12	11	6	3
Investor/Business Manager	63	48	55	37	60
Legal/Accounting Services	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	1	—	—	—	—
Researcher	34	19	18	12	17
Instructor	690	736	616	612	517
Engineer	68	46	46	34	48
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,259	1,131	1,166	1,228	1,084
Intra-company Transferee	341	241	211	232	181
Entertainer	2,939	2,956	2,854	2,724	2,665
Skilled Labor	16	12	6	2	3
Cultural Activities	32	17	47	22	30
Temporary Visitor	162,023	166,653	187,627	170,344	184,029
College Student	238	236	229	243	237
Pre-college Student	51	41	38	40	44
Trainee	41	71	36	55	23
Dependent	356	246	230	221	213
Designated Activities	13	143	244	347	382
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	140	160	168	187	169
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	—	—	—	1	—
Long Term Resident	6	1	1	4	2

3-2 Number of Alien Registrations of British Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	16,525	17,527	18,508	18,230	18,082
Professor	412	420	433	457	474
Artist	10	14	17	20	15
Religious Activities	99	94	96	86	76
Journalist	43	43	45	37	32
Investor/Business Manage	448	435	415	405	431
Legal/Accounting Services	19	18	18	19	22
Medical Services	3	3	2	1	1
Researcher	73	66	69	53	48
Instructor	1,618	1,744	1,751	1,684	1,548
Engineer	355	395	427	402	425
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	3,831	4,567	5,211	5,045	4,957
Intra-company Transferee	795	888	914	815	726
Entertainer	77	54	52	47	49
Skilled Labo	318	314	302	236	200
Cultural Activities	70	46	47	39	39
Temporary Visitor	949	826	846	855	889
College Student	795	754	756	723	634
Pre-college Student	278	191	144	144	125
Trainee	23	18	20	19	20
Dependent	1,758	1,745	1,778	1,596	1,555
Designated Activities	25	127	182	250	303
Permanent Resident	1,618	1,839	2,074	2,329	2,583
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	2,342	2,398	2,403	2,444	2,420
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	39	43	37	40	42
Long Term Resident	435	394	371	360	346
Special Permanent Resident	33	36	34	37	40
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	47	42	50	69	64
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	12	13	14	18	18

4-1 Number of New Arrivals of American Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	661,564	628,731	667,296	596,494	695,337
Diplomat	2,119	1,602	2,083	1,897	1,898
Official	2,362	1,832	2,607	2,433	2,470
Professor	374	359	329	392	429
Artist	40	58	60	40	38
Religious Activities	814	674	563	559	564
Journalist	173	108	279	201	82
Investor/Business Manager	387	275	199	218	232
Legal/Accounting Services	2	2	—	2	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	58	30	49	36	27
Instructor	1,492	1,422	1,635	1,559	1,631
Engineer	1,204	598	488	252	162
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	1,779	1,747	1,645	1,833	1,933
Intra-company Transferee	1,069	772	484	533	489
Entertainer	6,200	6,488	6,887	7,066	6,704
Skilled Labor	1,266	368	51	21	14
Cultural Activities	398	376	409	415	498
Temporary Visitor	637,610	608,119	645,845	575,000	674,070
College Student	1,276	1,399	1,552	1,760	1,915
Pre-college Student	255	292	270	281	307
Trainee	52	46	36	30	33
Dependent	1,946	1,496	1,243	1,298	1,151
Designated Activities	130	139	129	141	151
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	518	498	430	502	500
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	3	2	8	—	4
Long Term Resident	37	29	15	25	35

4-2 Number of Alien Registrations of American Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	44,856	46,244	47,970	47,836	48,844
Professor	1,289	1,257	1,252	1,264	1,209
Artist	51	55	58	63	66
Religious Activities	2,356	2,223	2,119	2,018	1,957
Journalist	83	78	71	52	53
Investor/Business Manager	1,396	1,370	1,288	1,253	1,237
Legal/Accounting Services	48	54	58	62	66
Medical Services	1	1	3	2	2
Researcher	96	97	121	97	87
Instructor	3,713	3,936	4,359	4,198	4,325
Engineer	567	648	644	568	571
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	5,933	6,987	7,817	7,796	8,136
Intra-company Transferee	1,723	1,646	1,701	1,442	1,360
Entertainer	311	375	374	374	374
Skilled Labor	67	68	65	52	50
Cultural Activities	322	255	285	262	308
Temporary Visitor	904	737	754	771	853
College Student	1,183	1,228	1,263	1,445	1,663
Pre-college Student	251	272	302	305	328
Trainee	23	19	18	15	12
Dependent	6,939	6,736	6,706	6,277	5,968
Designated Activities	125	117	124	130	141
Permanent Resident	5,826	6,636	7,348	8,149	9,064
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	9,495	9,238	9,021	8,948	8,719
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	112	110	113	120	121
Long Term Resident	1,632	1,627	1,583	1,582	1,537
Special Permanent Resident	250	279	323	358	391
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	111	136	147	164	184
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	49	59	52	69	62

5-1 Number of New Arrivals of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Status of Residence \ Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	104,324	115,318	120,812	131,834	147,817
Diplomat	114	144	233	198	105
Official	240	201	297	234	231
Professor	17	12	53	62	36
Artist	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Activities	34	40	35	47	23
Journalist	2	—	—	—	—
Investor/Business Manager	5	7	2	2	3
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	—	—	—
Researcher	16	18	9	12	7
Instructor	14	6	3	7	3
Engineer	114	116	97	145	233
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	62	65	32	57	66
Intra-company Transferee	155	179	130	215	241
Entertainer	60,455	71,678	74,729	80,048	82,741
Skilled Labor	30	40	15	30	26
Cultural Activities	50	67	37	42	44
Temporary Visitor	30,099	30,432	33,660	38,430	51,617
College Student	154	185	183	196	189
Pre-college Student	65	68	57	51	63
Trainee	3,727	3,768	3,222	3,618	3,635
Dependent	287	275	227	211	287
Designated Activities	250	249	234	213	241
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	5,477	5,382	4,884	4,887	5,038
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	33	54	63	90	95
Long Term Resident	2,924	2,332	2,610	3,039	2,893

5-2 Number of Alien Registrations of Philippine Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	144,871	156,667	169,359	185,237	199,394
Professor	34	39	44	58	56
Artist	2	2	2	2	3
Religious Activities	180	203	217	235	229
Journalist	1	1	—	—	—
Investor/Business Manager	25	31	31	30	34
Legal/Accounting Services	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Services	2	2	1	—	—
Researcher	24	31	32	33	25
Instructor	42	45	47	42	49
Engineer	603	706	759	789	929
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	362	439	460	492	558
Intra-company Transferee	338	392	455	459	499
Entertainer	43,790	44,784	46,547	50,539	50,691
Skilled Labor	156	174	173	182	172
Cultural Activities	30	27	24	20	25
Temporary Visitor	6,078	6,987	8,452	10,115	13,267
College Student	554	574	598	620	633
Pre-college Student	461	440	420	381	353
Trainee	2,734	2,356	2,329	2,689	2,888
Dependent	948	1,094	1,234	1,251	1,334
Designated Activities	2,066	2,778	3,121	3,454	3,706
Permanent Resident	20,933	26,967	32,796	39,733	47,407
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	46,265	46,233	45,510	44,366	43,817
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	350	432	496	696	903
Long Term Resident	13,285	15,530	18,246	21,117	23,756
Special Permanent Resident	25	27	29	26	30
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	1,908	2,198	2,572	2,828	3,038
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	3,674	4,174	4,763	5,079	4,991

6-1 Number of New Arrivals of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	58,577	39,533	33,296	41,101	41,764
Diplomat	52	88	83	73	69
Official	54	51	31	35	53
Professor	5	6	4	10	9
Artist	—	1	4	1	5
Religious Activities	17	51	37	40	36
Journalist	—	—	—	—	2
Investor/Business Manager	1	2	2	2	3
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	1	—	—
Researcher	7	2	6	1	3
Instructor	—	—	2	1	2
Engineer	4	4	6	5	5
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	23	24	14	19	22
Intra-company Transferee	27	5	11	24	21
Entertainer	798	984	769	938	741
Skilled Labor	18	10	11	15	19
Cultural Activities	7	11	11	6	13
Temporary Visitor	13,031	9,848	10,627	7,749	9,527
College Student	129	146	139	123	119
Pre-college Student	48	44	44	50	41
Trainee	402	360	349	305	262
Dependent	132	146	110	170	124
Designated Activities	8	11	15	9	23
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	14,544	8,627	6,978	9,902	8,893
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	6	9	28	45	65
Long Term Resident	29,264	19,103	14,014	21,578	21,707

6-2 Number of Alien Registrations of Brazilian Nationals by Status of Residence

(People)

Year Status of Residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	254,394	265,962	268,332	274,700	286,557
Professor	15	20	18	27	33
Artist	3	5	8	9	13
Religious Activities	51	89	99	102	107
Journalist	1	1	1	1	1
Investor/Business Manager	13	15	12	13	17
Legal/Accounting Services	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Services	—	—	1	1	1
Researcher	7	7	14	9	11
Instructor	1	1	2	3	7
Engineer	24	35	39	41	46
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	57	67	71	76	81
Intra-company Transferee	54	35	39	45	45
Entertainer	300	253	241	251	233
Skilled Labor	58	59	62	62	70
Cultural Activities	18	12	18	5	7
Temporary Visitor	1,892	1,351	1,172	1,076	975
College Student	352	360	378	365	351
Pre-college Student	51	58	55	60	58
Trainee	191	161	143	145	124
Dependent	313	347	353	408	405
Designated Activities	15	22	22	71	92
Permanent Resident	9,062	20,277	31,203	41,771	52,581
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	101,623	97,262	90,732	85,482	82,173
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	96	135	228	391	531
Long Term Resident	137,649	142,082	139,826	140,552	144,407
Special Permanent Resident	15	14	15	17	19
Without Acquiring Status of Residence	2,222	2,922	3,254	3,470	3,958
Temporary Refuge	—	—	—	—	—
Others	311	372	326	247	211

2 Structure of Japanese Immigration Control Administration

(1) Purpose of and Legal Basis for Immigration Control Administration

Article 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951, hereinafter referred to as the “Immigration Control Act”) stipulates that “the purpose of this Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act is to provide for equitable control over the entry into or departure from Japan of all persons and to consolidate the procedures for recognition of refugee status”.

“Equitable control over the entry into or departure from Japan” intends to achieve a reasonable balance between the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals and the removal of unwelcome foreign nationals. In order to achieve this purpose, the Immigration Control Act provides for the status of residence system, in order to smoothly accept foreign nationals who have, for instance, advanced skills; and deportation procedures for foreign nationals, in order to deal strictly with foreign nationals who commit crimes in Japan.

The procedures for recognition of refugee status, which has been attracting much public interest these days, were added to the responsibilities of the immigration control administration when Japan joined the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981, to fulfill Japan’s obligations to the international community.

The fundamental laws related to the Immigration Control Act include the Special Law on the Immigration Control of Inter Alia, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan (Law No. 71 of 1991, hereinafter referred to as “the Special Law on Immigration Control”), which sets forth exceptions to the Immigration Control Act for individuals referred to as “special permanent residents”; the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 54 of 1981) that provide the specifics concerning enforcement of the Immigration Control Act; and the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 16 of 1990) which stipulates “in consideration of factors including but not limited to the effect on Japanese industry and public welfare” (Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control Act).

The Alien Registration Law (Law No. 125 of 1952) is for foreign nationals residing in Japan.

Article 1 of the Act states its purpose as “to make for equitable control over the foreign nationals residing in Japan by clarifying matters pertaining to their residence and status through the administration of registration of such foreign nationals”.

The Alien Registration Act is closely related to the Immigration Control Act -- namely, with regard to the provisions on examination of status of residence -- in that they both apply to foreign nationals residing in Japan. In many other ways, however, the two laws differ from each other. For example, the actual procedures of alien registration are performed, as an entrusted legal duty, by local municipal governments, and not all foreign nationals living in Japan are required to carry out alien registration.

The fundamental laws and ordinances related to the Alien Registration Act include the Alien

Registration Act Enforcement Ordinance (Cabinet Order No. 339 of 1992) and the Alien Registration Act Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 36 of 1992) that provide for the details of alien registration procedures.

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- (*) A bill for partial amendment of the Penal Code and relevant laws, encompassing the Immigration Control Act, which includes enforced measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, measures against the smuggling of migrants and against the terrorism, was submitted to the 162nd Ordinary Session of the Diet session, and was enacted after being passed by the House of Representatives at a plenary session on June 16, 2005. It was promulgated on June 22, 2005 (Law No. 66 of 2004) and in accordance with Article 3 the Immigration Control Act was amended by its Article 3.

(2) Immigration Procedures for All Persons

a. Procedures for Entry and Departure of Foreign Nationals¹

When a foreign national who does not have Japanese nationality (including stateless individuals) wishes to gain entry into Japan, he must, in principle, carry a valid passport bearing a visa² obtained at a Japanese embassy or consulate abroad, apply for landing to an immigration inspector at the port of entry³ and receive a landing permission stamp. Upon departure from Japan, the foreign national must receive confirmation of departure.

As a result of the landing examination, the immigration inspector will deny landing to the foreign national if any of the grounds for denial of landing (Article 5 of the Immigration Control Act) apply to the foreign national. For example, the foreign national would be denied landing if he were to present a passport or visa that had been forged or altered and that was therefore invalid, he were to make a false statement in his application concerning the activities he planned to be engaged in while in Japan, or had been convicted of a crime, including those related to drugs. Such grounds for denial of landing are stipulated to prevent the entry and residence of foreign nationals who may damage the interests or security of Japan.

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1 A foreign national is deemed to have “entered” Japan when he has entered the territorial sea or aerial domain of Japan and has “landed” in Japan when he has set foot on the land territory of Japan. Therefore, the permission for entry or residence given to foreign nationals after immigration examination at the port of entry is referred to as “landing permission”. For a country where borders separate it from its neighbors, “entry” means a foreign national has crossed the border and proceeded into the land territory. In this case, therefore, it is not necessary to distinguish “entry” from “landing”. Since Japan is surrounded by sea, however, a distinction is made between the two terms.

2 “Visa” refers to an endorsement in a specified format in a passport given by a Japanese consular or another government official that certifies, under certain conditions, the foreign national holding the passport is traveling for proper reasons and has qualifications based on the application submitted by the passport holder.

3 The “port of entry” refers to certain seaports and airports where foreign nationals can enter into or depart from Japan (Article 2, Item (8) of the Immigration Control Act). The Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations name specific ports of entry or departure. As of April 1, 2004, the number of ports of entry or departure was 126 seaports and 25 airports, excluding temporarily designated seaports and airports.

Other than the ordinary immigration procedures for foreign nationals, the Immigration Control Act also stipulates a simplified landing permission system called “Special Cases of Landing” for certain types of entry of foreign nationals.

b. Entry (Landing) Control of Foreign Nationals

A foreign national must, in principle, satisfy the following conditions for landing in Japan (Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act) before he is permitted to enter the country with the status of residence and period of stay authorized.

- ① The foreign national must hold a valid passport;
- ② A valid visa must be affixed to the passport, unless the foreign national is exempt;
- ③ The activities that the foreign national will be engaged in while in Japan as stated in the application must be true and must fall under one of the status of residence categories. (For some of the status of residence categories, the foreign national must, in addition, satisfy the landing permission requirements stipulated by the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.)
- ④ The period of stay as requested in the application must comply with the provisions of the Ministry of Justice Ordinance.
- ⑤ The foreign national must not fall under any of the grounds for denial of landing.

If, as a result of a landing examination by an immigration inspector at the port of entry, a foreign national is found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the case will be assigned to a special inquiry officer⁴, who will hold a hearing (Article 9, Paragraph 4 and Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act).

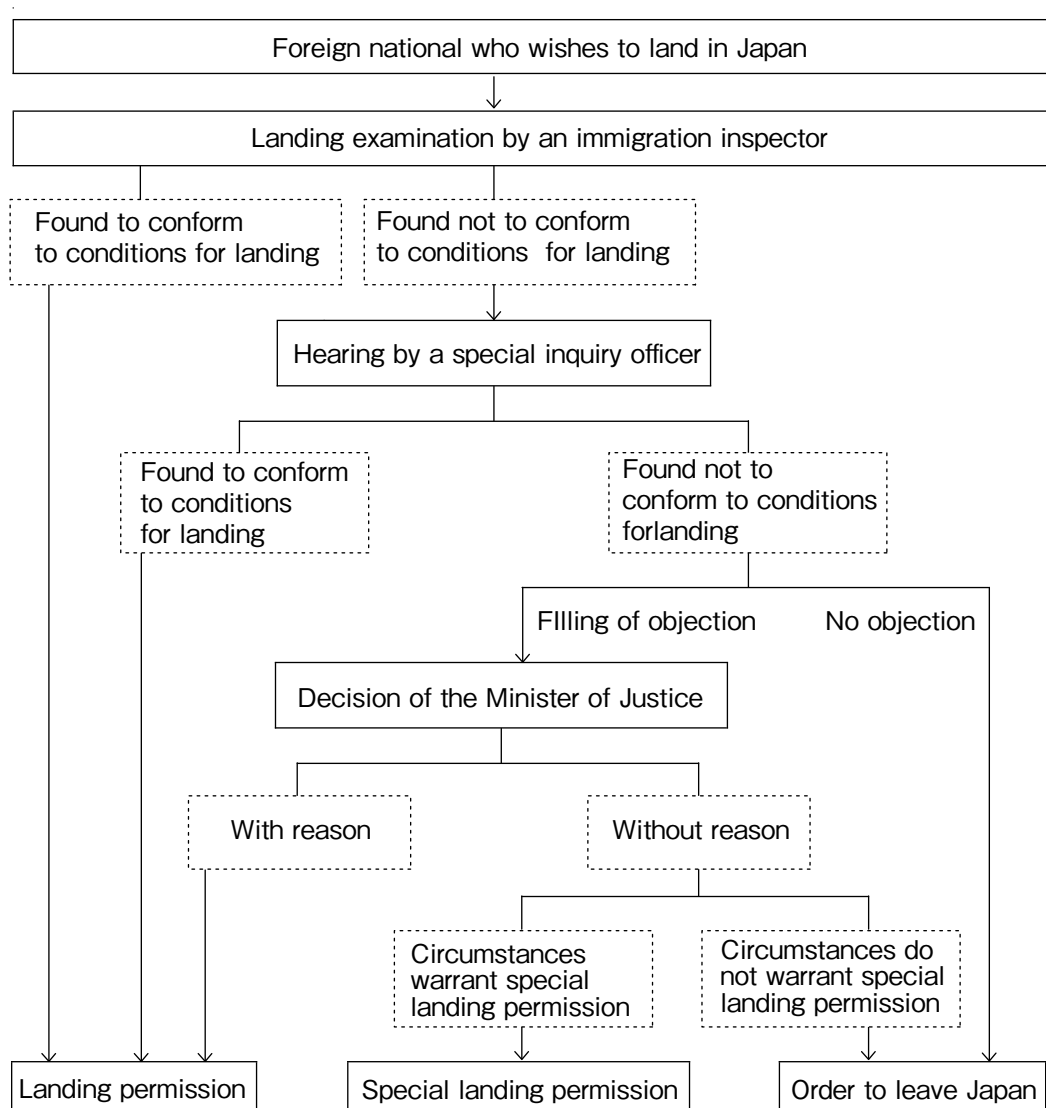
If the special inquiry officer finds that the foreign national satisfies the conditions for landing as a result of the hearing, he will promptly be granted landing permission (Article 10, Paragraph 7 of the Immigration Control Act).

On the other hand, if a foreign national receives notice that he does not conform to the conditions for landing, the foreign national may either submit to the finding or file an objection. In the case of the former, the foreign national will be ordered to leave Japan. In the case of the latter, the foreign national may file an objection with the Minister of Justice within three days after receipt of the notice (Article 10, Paragraph 10 and Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Immigration Control Act).

If the Minister of Justice receives an objection from a foreign national whom a special inquiry officer has found not to conform to the conditions for landing, the Minister will decide whether the objection is with reason: that is, whether the foreign national conforms to the conditions for landing. If the Minister decides that the objection is with reason, permission to land will promptly be given to him. If the Minister decides that the objection is without reason, however, the foreign national will be ordered to leave Japan (Article 11, Paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of the Immigration Control Act). If a foreign national who is ordered to leave Japan fails to do so without delay, he

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 4 A “special inquiry officer” refers to an immigration inspector designated by the Minister of Justice, who is authorized to hold hearings for landing examination procedures and deportation procedures.

Procedures for Landing Examination



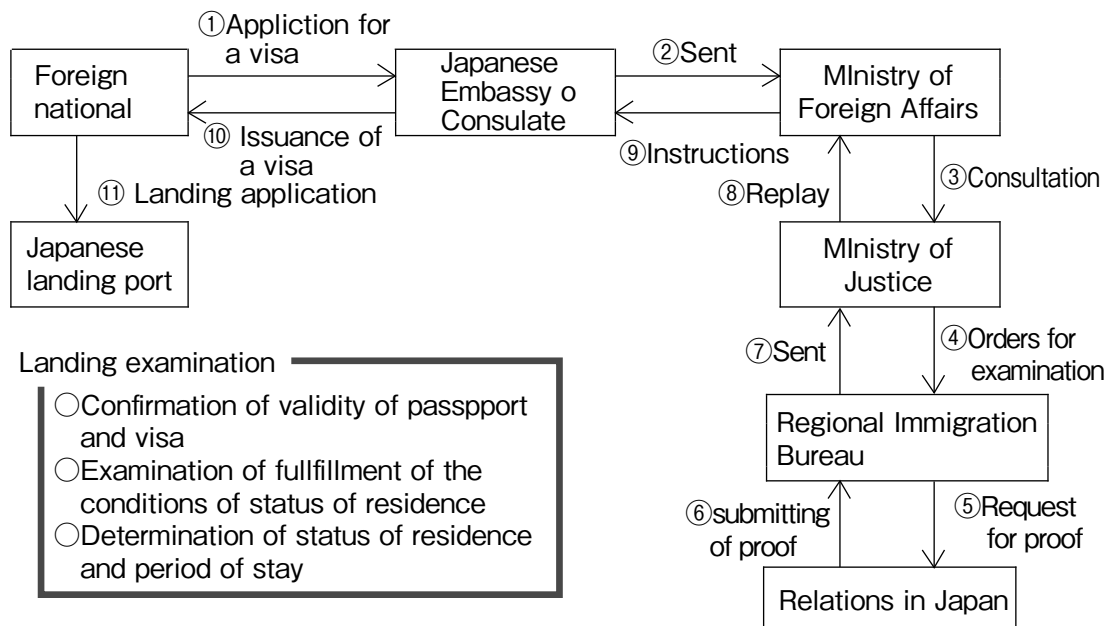
will be deported.

The Minister of Justice may, even if an objection is found to be without reason, give special permission for landing to a foreign national if the foreign national has received re-entry permission or if the Minister finds that there are special extenuating circumstances that warrant the foreign national to land (the “special permission for landing” provided for in Article 12 of the Immigration Control Act). In accordance with the partial amendment of the Penal Code and Relevant laws promulgated on June 22, 2005 (Law No. 66 of 2004), the Minister of Justice may grant special permission for landing to a foreign national if he finds that the foreign national entered Japan under the control of another such as through trafficking in persons.

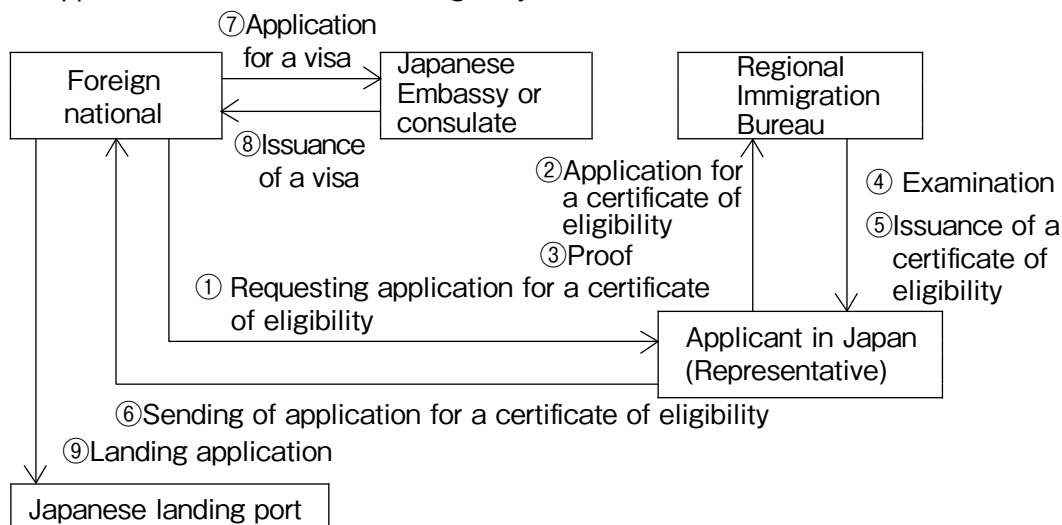
Japanese landing examination procedures for foreign nationals allow a foreign national who is not immediately permitted to land ample opportunity to assert and prove that he does, in fact, meet the conditions for landing. To ensure that the examination is conducted carefully, it is composed of three steps.

Procedures for Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas and Applications for Certificates of Eligibility

1 Advance consultation for issuance of a visa



2 Application for a certificate of eligibility



c. Pre-entry Examination

(a) Advance Consultation for Issuance of Visas

Though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the authority to issue a visa, such authority is closely related to immigration control administration, since the holding of a valid visa is one of the conditions for landing in Japan.

For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has the authority for visa-related affairs and the Ministry of Justice, which has the authority for immigration control, communicate

and coordinate with each other concerning the entry of foreign nationals, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs consults with the Minister of Justice on issuance of an individual visa, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, the Minister of Justice examines whether the activities in which the foreign national intends to engage in while in Japan come under one of the statuses of residence described in the Annexed Table of the Immigration Control Act, by examining the submitted documents, and hearing about the circumstances from the domestic organization that plans to accept the foreign national. In addition, with regard to a foreign national who intends to engage in a particular activity, the Minister of Justice examines whether the foreign national meets each of the conditions for landing stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Criteria pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 (2) of the Immigration Control Act. Subsequently, the Minister of Justice answers the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to whether it is appropriate or not to issue a visa to the foreign national.

(b) Certificate of Eligibility

A foreign national must, in principal, obtain a visa from the Japanese diplomatic establishment abroad before visiting Japan. It usually takes several months after submitting an application, except for visas such as “Temporary Visitor” which are issued at the diplomatic establishment abroad, since the visa will not be issued until the application accepted abroad has been sent to Japan, examined in Japan, and been sent back to the country with the confirmation that the visa may be issued to the foreign national.

Therefore, in order to alleviate such problems and to ensure prompt and simple entry examination procedures, the Certificate of Eligibility System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in 1990. When a foreign national or his representative applies for a certificate of eligibility for a status of residence (except for “Temporary Visitor” and “Permanent Resident”) in Japan beforehand, the Japanese government will examine in advance whether the foreign national is eligible for the status of residence. When the foreign national intends to engage in a specific activity, the government examines whether he meets the conditions for landing. If he is eligible for the status of residence and meets the conditions for landing, the Minister of Justice will issue a certificate of eligibility, which will enable the foreign national to smoothly acquire a visa and permission for landing by presenting the certificate.

This procedure enables the saving of time, needed for the sending of documents, and also enables prompt entry examination procedures, since all the procedures for pre-entry examination are carried out in Japan, unlike the system of advance consultation for issuance of visas.

d. Special Cases of Landing (except for Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge)

In addition to having a passport and a visa, in principle, a foreign national must meet the conditions for landing for the status of residence, and must have his status of residence determined by the Japanese government before being able to land in Japan. The following cases are the exceptions to this principle and allow foreign crewmembers and passengers of vessels and planes to land temporarily, through simple procedures without a visa, when they meet particular conditions. The exceptions are intended to simplify the landing procedures for foreign nationals who stay in Japan for a short time (or for a few hours), but in order to secure their

authorized stay through these simple procedures, there are some restrictions, such as on period of stay and areas of movement.

(a) Permission for Landing at Port of Call (Article 14 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 13 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers who change vessels in Japan to get to other countries. It allows a foreign national who is to proceed via Japan to an area outside Japan to stay for not more than 72 hours if he desires to land temporarily for the purpose of making purchases or rest at a place in the vicinity of the port of call (airport or harbor). However, this permission will not be extended when the vessel is not proceeding to a destination outside Japan but is the actual destination.

(b) Permission for Landing in Transit (Article 15 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 14 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign passengers aboard a vessel. It allows a foreign national aboard a vessel calling at more than two ports of entry or departure to land temporarily for sightseeing purposes while the vessel is in Japan and to return to the vessel at another port of entry or departure at which the vessel is scheduled to call within 15 days, or allows a foreign national who plans to proceed to an area outside Japan via Japan to make a transit stop in order to leave Japan from another port of entry or departure in the vicinity of the port at which he entered, on board a vessel or a plane, within 3 days of his entry into Japan.

(c) Landing Permission for Crewmembers (Article 16 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 15, 15-2 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission reduces the burden imposed on foreign crewmembers. It allows a foreign crewmember aboard a vessel to land temporarily at a port of call for the purpose of transferring to another vessel, making purchases or shopping within 7 or 15 days.

For foreign crewmembers who frequently land at a Japanese port of entry or departure, there is also a system of multiple landing permission for crewmembers.

(d) Permission for Emergency Landing (Article 17 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 16 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission is established for the purpose of promptly handling emergency cases of foreign passengers and crewmembers aboard a vessel. It is granted when such a foreign national needs to land to be treated for physical trouble such as sickness or injury.

(e) Landing Permission in the Event of a Disaster (Article 18 of the Immigration Control Act, Article 17 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations)

This permission is established for the purpose of promptly dealing with vessels that are in distress. It is granted when it is necessary to carry out relief and protection of foreign victims aboard a vessel in distress or in the event of a forced landing.

(3) Examination of Statuses of Residence of Foreign Nationals

a. Status of Residence System

Foreign nationals who enter and reside in Japan must, in principle, qualify for one of the categories of status of residence as set forth in the Immigration Control Act. The status of residence is a classification of various types of activities that foreign nationals may be engaged

in, and clarifies the foreign nationals who may or may not enter and reside in Japan. Japanese immigration control administration is based on this status of residence system. (See Data 3)

There are currently 27 categories of status of residence, which can be roughly classified as follows:

- (a) Status of residence categories based on the activities in which foreign nationals may be engaged while in Japan ((i) through (v) in the list later in this chapter).
- (b) Status of residence categories based on civil status or position ((vi)).

The former is based on what the foreign national does and the latter on who they are.

Japan permits the entry and residence of foreign nationals whose employment requires special technology, skills, or knowledge. However, Japan does not permit so-called manual or unskilled laborers of foreign nationality⁵. Therefore, the residence status types can be classified into those for which employment (operating a business for income or any other activity for which there is monetary remuneration) is permitted ((i), (ii), (v), and (vi)) and those for which employment is not permitted ((iii) and (iv)). While the purpose of (vi) is not employment, since it does not impose any restrictions on activities, the foreign national is free to find employment.

Some of these status of residence categories may affect Japanese industry and the livelihood of citizens, judging from the nature of their activities. Foreign nationals who seek to enter and reside in Japan under one of these categories ((ii) and (iv)) will be denied landing unless they satisfy the landing permission criteria established by a Ministry of Justice ordinance.

Typical occupations for each status of residence category are provided as examples on the following page.

..... 5 Basic policy concerning admission of foreign workers

The amended Immigration Control Act enacted in 1990 clarified, among others, the status of residence of foreign nationals who are engaged in occupational activities using special technology, skills, or knowledge.

With regard to the fact that no status of residence was provided for manual laborers, an outline of the proposal submitted to the Diet after a cabinet resolution stated, “No consensus has been reached on admitting manual laborers (those who require no special technology, skills, or knowledge). In addition, since admitting entry of manual laborers may have a large impact on Japanese society, it is necessary to continue a thorough discussion on the issue, solicit opinions from a wide range of relevant parties in Japan, and develop the required measures based on a long-term vision.”

The Committee of Judicial Affairs of the House of Representatives, which discussed the proposed amendment, adopted a supplementary resolution that read, “Because the debate on the admission of so-called manual laborers is split in Japan, it is necessary to continue a thorough discussion on whether or not to accept them by soliciting opinions from a wide range of relevant parties in Japan.” (November 17, 1989)

The situation has not changed to the present day. The “9th Basic Plan on Employment Measures” adopted by the Cabinet on August 13, 1999, repeated the basic policy, “The Government will more actively promote the acceptance of foreign workers in professional or technical fields from the standpoint of revitalizing and internationalizing Japan’s economy and society.” “Concerning the acceptance of so-called unskilled workers, it can be expected to have a tremendous effect on the Japanese economy, society and national life, beginning with problems related to the domestic labor market. In addition, it would have a significant impact on both the foreign workers themselves and their countries. Therefore, the Government must deal with this issue with thorough deliberation based on a consensus among the Japanese people.”

(i) Status of residence categories that permit employment without application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Diplomat	Period during which diplomatic activities are performed	Ambassador, minister, consul general, or delegation member of a foreign government and their families
Official	Period during which official activities are performed	Employee of an embassy or consulate of a foreign government, individual assigned by an international institution for an official assignment, and their families
Professor	3 years or 1 year	College professor
Artist	Same as above	Composer, artist, or writer
Religious Activities	Same as above	Missionary assigned by a foreign religious organization
Journalist	Same as above	Reporter or photographer of foreign press

(ii) Status of residence categories that permit employment but are subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Investor/ Business Manager	3 years or 1 year	Manager or administrator of a foreign-capital company
Legal/ Accounting Services	Same as above	Attorney or certified public accountant
Medical Services	Same as above	Physician, dentist or registered nurse
Researcher	Same as above	Researcher at a government-related institution or company
Instructor	Same as above	Language instructor at a high school or junior high school
Engineer	Same as above	Engineer of mechanical engineering
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	Same as above	Interpreter, designer, or language instructor at a company
Intra-company Transferee	Same as above	Transferee from an office abroad
Entertainer	1 year, 6 months, or 3 months	Actor, singer, dancer, or professional athlete
Skilled Labor	3 years or 1 year	Chef of foreign cuisine, sports instructor, aircraft pilot, or craftsman of precious metals

(iii) Status of residence categories that do not permit employment and are not subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Cultural Activities	1 year or 6 months	Researcher of Japanese culture
Temporary Visitor	90 days, 30 days, or 15 days	Tourist or conference participant

(iv) Status of residence categories that do not permit employment and are subject to the application of landing permission standards

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
College Student	2 years or 1 year	College student or junior college student
Pre-college Student	1 year or 6 months	High school student or a student of higher or general courses of an advanced vocational school (Senshugakko)
Trainee	Same as above	Trainee
Dependent	3 years, 2 years, 1 year, 6 months, or 3 months	Spouse or child who is a dependant of a residing foreign national

(v) Status of residence categories that may permit employment depending on the nature of the activity

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Designated Activities	3 years, 1 year, 6 months, or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (under 1 year)	Domestic help for a diplomat, individual on a working holiday, or technical intern

(vi) Status of residence categories that permit resident activities based on civil status or position (employment is permitted)

Status of Residence	Period of Stay	Examples
Permanent Resident	Unlimited	Individual who is permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice (except for special permanent residents of the Special Law on Immigration Control)
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	3 years or 1 year	Spouse, biological child, or child adopted by a Japanese national in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	Same as above	Spouse or biological child of permanent resident or special permanent resident who was born and continues to reside in Japan
Long Term Resident	3 years, 1 year, or a term designated by the Minister of Justice (under 1 year)	Japanese relative, child of Japanese descent, child of foreign national spouse from a previous marriage

b. Examination of Status of Residence

If a foreign national living in Japan wishes to continue his residence in Japan after the period of stay granted in the beginning has expired or to change the status of residence to suit a purpose different from the initial purpose, he must file an application in accordance with the Immigration Control Act and receive permission from the Minister of Justice. Such permission may be permission for extension of period of stay, permission for change of status of residence, permission for acquisition of status of residence, re-entry permission, permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted, and permission for permanent residence. Determining the status of residence is the purpose of status of residence examination.

(a) Permission for Extension of Period of Stay (Article 21 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to continue to reside in Japan without changing the current status of residence, he must receive permission for extension of period of stay.

(b) Permission for Change of Status of Residence (Article 20 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to change the activity that is the purpose of his residence, he must receive permission for change of status of residence for the new activity.

(c) Permission for Acquisition of Status of Residence (Article 22-2 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who was born in Japan, an individual who became a foreign national after renouncing Japanese nationality, or a United States of America military personnel member stipulated in Article 1 of the Status of Forces Agreement between Japan and the United States of America who lost the status wishes to continue living in Japan, he must acquire a status of residence.

(d) Re-entry Permission (Article 26 of the Immigration Control Act)

If a foreign national who resides in Japan wishes to temporarily depart and re-enter Japan, he may re-enter and land in Japan using his current status of residence and period of stay without re-applying for a visa by receiving re-entry permission in advance.

In principle, one re-entry permit allows a foreign national to re-enter Japan only once. However, foreign nationals who need to travel abroad frequently may obtain a multiple-entry permission that allows unlimited re-entries during its term of validity.

(e) Permission to Engage in an Activity Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted (Article 19, Paragraph 2 of Immigration Control Act)

A foreign national who is granted a status of residence according to the activities he was engaged in in Japan must receive permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted if he wishes to become engaged in activities “related to the management of business involving income or activities for which he receives remuneration, which are not included in those activities under his category of status of residence”. A typical example is that of a foreign national college student or pre-college student who wishes to have a part-time job. The Minister of Justice will give permission to the extent that the extra activity does not interfere with the activity that is the original purpose of residence.

(f) Permission for Permanent Residence (Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act)

The status of permanent residence is granted when certain conditions have been satisfied by foreign nationals who reside in Japan under another status of residence and who have applied for change of status of residence to permanent residence or by those who have applied to acquire status of residence due to birth or renouncement of Japanese nationality.

c. Revocation of Status of Residence System

The Revocation of Status of Residence System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in December, 2005. This system stipulates that if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the foreign national falls under the cases of revocation of status of residence (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1), the Minister of Justice may have an immigration inspector inquire into the facts (Article 59, Paragraph 2), and may have the immigration inspector that he designates hear the opinions of the foreign national (Article 22-4, Paragraph 2). Any foreign national whose status of residence is revoked in accordance with Item (1) or Item (2) is in serious violation of the Immigration Control Act and shall be deported from Japan immediately. However, any foreign national whose status of residence is revoked in accordance with Item (3) to Item (5) below may depart from Japan voluntarily within 30 days (Article 22-4, Paragraph 6).

Under the system, revocation has no retroactive effect unlike the revocation of permission for landing in accordance with general legal theory under the administrative laws.

Article 22-4 of the Immigration Control Act specifies the grounds for revocation of status of residence as follows.

- (1) The foreign national has misled the immigration inspector, by making a false statement or by other dishonest means, to believe that he does not fall under any of the items of Article 5, Paragraph 1 and has received a stamp of permission for landing (Article 22-4, Paragraph 1).
- (2) The foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by making a false

statement or by other dishonest means regarding the activities to be undertaken while staying in Japan (Article 22-4, Paragraph 2).

- (3) Other than the cases provided for in the preceding two items, the foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by making a false statement or by other dishonest means (Article 22-4, Paragraph 3).
- (4) Other than the cases provided for in the preceding three items, the foreign national has received a stamp of permission for landing, by submitting or presenting a document or a drawing that contains a false statement.
- (5) Other than the cases provided for in any of the preceding items, the foreign national residing under a status of residence specified in the left-hand column of Annexed Table I has failed to continue to engage in the activities described in the right-hand column corresponding to that status for three months or more while residing in Japan.

(4) Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals

In immigration control administration, it is necessary to promote smooth acceptance of foreign nationals on the one hand, and to maintain security and order in Japanese society by removing unwelcome foreign nationals from Japan on the other.

Deportation procedures for foreign nationals are a powerful administrative action where the foreign national is deported even if deportation is against his will. In international conventional law, deportation is left to national discretion. In Japan, this is practiced on the basis of the provisions for grounds for deportation and deportation procedures in the Immigration Control Act.

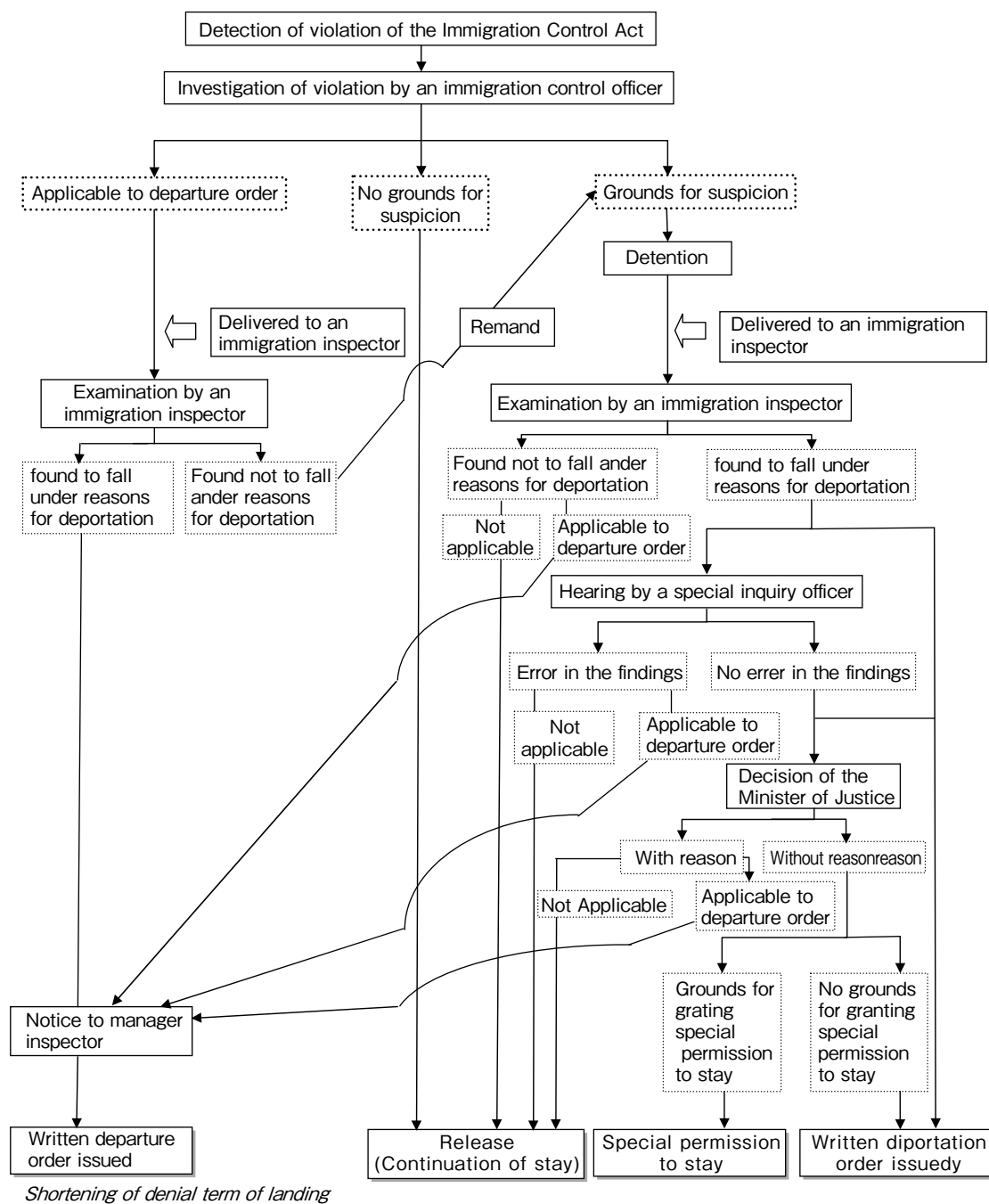
Deportation procedures begin with an immigration control officer conducting an investigation, and is composed of three steps, namely, examination by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer, and the Minister's decision against the objection filed, to ensure that the foreign national who is undergoing the deportation procedures is given sufficient opportunity to assert his side and reasons for residence, and that the inspecting side can arrive at a decision after carefully examining the assertion.

a. Investigation by Immigration Control Officers of Violations

Investigation by an immigration control officer of the violation is the first step of deportation procedures for foreign nationals. An immigration control officer conducts an investigation (investigation of violations as stipulated in Article 27 of the Immigration Control Act) of a foreign national who is believed to fall under one of the grounds for deportation as stipulated in Article 24 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "suspect"). If the immigration control officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that the suspect falls under one of the grounds, he may detain the suspect in accordance with a written detention order issued by the supervising immigration inspector⁶. After the detention, the suspect is handed over to an immigration inspector (Articles 39 and 44 of the Act).

.....
 6 The "supervising immigration inspector" refers to an immigration inspector of supervisory rank designated by the Minister of Justice, who has the authority to issue written detention orders and written deportation orders, grant foreign nationals provisional release and revoke provisional release.

Deportation Procedures



b. Examination by Immigration Inspectors of Violations

An immigration inspector, when the suspect and the case have been delivered to him, examines whether the case falls under one of the grounds for deportation (examination of violations provided for in Article 45, Paragraph 1 of the Act). If the immigration inspector finds that the foreign national falls under one of the grounds for deportation and the suspect objects to the findings by the immigration inspector, he may request a hearing by a special inquiry officer (Article 48 of the Act). If the suspect is dissatisfied with the findings by the special inquiry officer, he may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 49, Paragraph 1 of the Act).

c. Decision of the Minister of Justice

The Minister of Justice makes a decision as to whether or not the objection filed is with reason after receiving it (Article 49, Paragraph 3 of the Act).

d. Permission or Denial of Permission of Residence

(a) Denial of Permission of Residence (Deportation)

If the violation review procedures from violation examination to the decision of the Minister of Justice (violation adjudication) produce one of the results described below, the supervising immigration inspector will issue a written deportation order.

- 1 If an immigration inspector conducts a violation examination and finds that the foreign national falls under one of the grounds for deportation and the foreign national submits to the findings (Article 45, Paragraph 1 and Article 47, Paragraph 4 of the Act).
- 2 If a foreign national who is found to fall under one of the grounds for deportation objects to the findings and requests a hearing by a special inquiry officer and, as a result of the hearing, the special inquiry officer finds that there is no error in the findings and the foreign national submits to the findings (Article 48, Paragraphs 1 and 8 of the Act).
- 3 If a foreign national who objects to the results of the hearing files an objection with the Minister of Justice and, as a result, receives the Minister's decision that the objection is without reason (Article 49, Paragraphs 1 and 5 of the Act).

If a foreign national is found not to fall under one of the grounds for deportation in the violation examination procedures and receives the Minister's decision that the objection is with reason, the foreign national is granted immediate provisional release.

(b) Special Cases of Decisions of the Minister of Justice (Special Residence Permission)

The Minister of Justice may, even if he finds that the objection filed is without reason, grant the foreign national special permission to stay in Japan if the foreign national has obtained permission for permanent residence, was once a Japanese national, is recognized as a refugee, or when there are other special circumstances that warrant granting the foreign national special residence ("Special Residence Permission" provided for in Article 50, Paragraph 1 and Article 61-2-8 of the Act. In accordance with the partial amendment of the Penal Code and relevant laws promulgated on June 22, 2005 (Law No. 66 of 2004), the Minister of Justice may grant special permission for landing to a foreign national if he finds that the foreign national entered Japan under the control of another such as through in persons.).

e. Departure Order System

The Departure Order System was established when the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in December 2004. Under the system, illegal foreign residents who satisfy certain requirements may depart from Japan without being detained in accordance with simple procedures.

Upon establishment of the departure order system, the period of denial of landing applicable to foreign nationals who have departed from Japan by a departure order has been reduced to one year.

A foreign national who has stayed in Japan beyond the authorized period of stay and who also satisfies all of the following requirements may be ordered to depart from Japan.

- (1) The foreign national has appeared at an immigration office voluntarily;
- (2) The foreign national does not fall under any of the grounds for deportation other than overstaying;
- (3) The foreign national has not been sentenced to imprisonment with or without labor on the charge of larceny or other prescribed crimes after entering Japan;
- (4) The foreign national has no past record of deportation, nor that of departure by a departure order;
- (5) The foreign national is expected with certainty to depart from Japan immediately.

(5) Refugee Recognition Procedures

a. Signing the Refugee Convention

Japan increased its involvement in the refugee issue when many Indo-Chinese fled from their countries in the early part of 1979 as refugees. Japan became a signatory to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees on March 3, 1981 and signed the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees on January 1, 1982⁷.

The Refugee Convention and Protocol define the conditions for refugees and state that the concluding countries must guarantee refugees various rights set forth in the Convention and that the concluding countries may not expel or deport refugees to regions where they may be subject to persecution.

For Japan to become party to the Refugee Convention and the Protocol and assertively execute their provisions, the government as a whole had to become involved. Therefore, relevant agencies discussed the distribution of responsibilities and, as a result, the Minister of Justice was placed in charge of refugee recognition: determining whether a foreign national who arrives in Japan is a refugee as defined by the Refugee Convention (Cabinet Agreement on “Conclusion and Execution of the Convention Concerning the Status of Refugees and the Protocol Concerning the Status of Refugees” dated March 13, 1981). Therefore, the Immigration Control Order was amended to stipulate the details of refugee recognition procedures and the law was renamed “The Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act” (enacted on January 1, 1982).

b. Refugee Recognition Procedures

(a) Definitions

Under the Refugee Convention, a refugee is defined as “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”. (Excerpt from Article 1 A (2)).

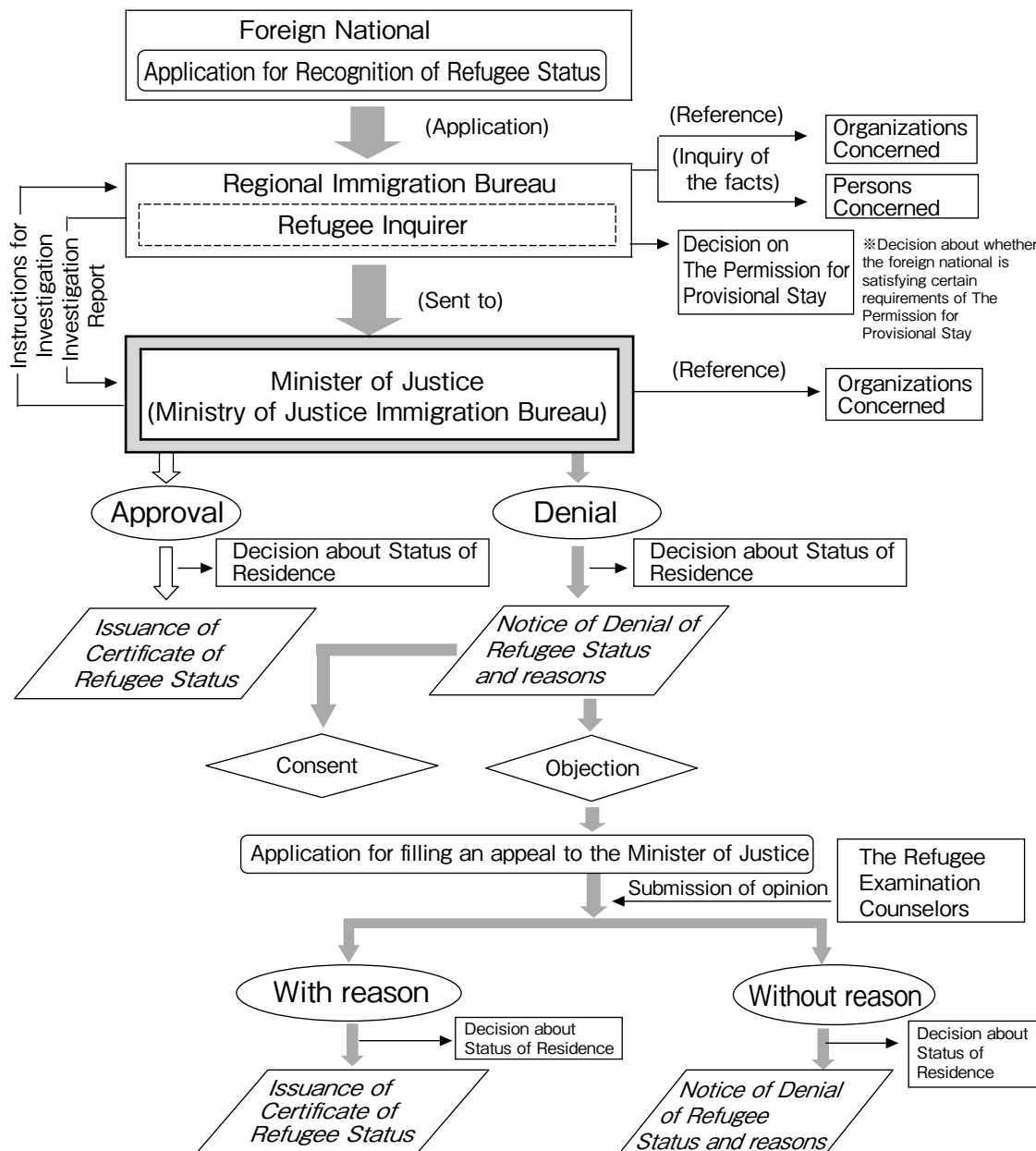
7 Refugee Convention and Protocol

The Refugee Convention (Convention No. 21 of 1981) provides a definition for refugees and states that the concluding countries may not expel or deport refugees to regions where they may be subject to persecution and that the signatory countries must primarily grant the rights and protection afforded by domestic regulations. The Protocol, on the other hand, deletes the Refugee Convention’s wording, “as a result of incidents that occurred prior to January 1, 1951” and provides an expanded definition of refugees (Convention No. 1 of 1982).

- (1) For reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion;
- (2) Well-founded fear of being persecuted.

Next, the “well-founded fear” in (2) includes both subjective and objective elements. Since “fear” is a psychological state, it is a subjective sensation. It is necessary to verify whether the applicant’s statement is credible when viewed objectively. To this end, information on the

Procedures for Recognition of Refugee Status



situation in the applicant's country of origin is necessary.

(b) Permission for Provisional Stay

With the aim of ensuring the stable legal status of illegal foreign residents who have applied for recognition of refugee status, the Minister of Justice shall permit the foreign national to acquire the status of residence of "Long Term Resident" (Article 61-2-4, Paragraph 1) if the applicant has satisfied certain requirements such as, the foreign national filed the application 6 months after the date on which he landed in Japan (or the date on which he became aware of the fact that the circumstances in which he might have become a refugee arose while he was in Japan) and the foreign resident has entered Japan directly from a territory where his life, physical being or freedom was likely to be threatened as defined by the Refugee Convention. The procedures for deportation are suspended while the procedures for recognition of refugee status are being carried out (Article 61-2-6, Paragraph 2).

The period of provisional stay is three months in principle, but if the foreign national files an application to extend the period of provisional stay before the period of provisional stay expires, the Minister of Justice shall permit the extension (Article 61-2-4 Paragraph 4).

The Minister of Justice may impose upon the foreign national with permission for provisional stay restrictions on the place of residence, area of movement and activities (Article 61-2-4 Paragraph 3).

In cases where a foreign national has not been granted permission for provisional stay, the refugee recognition procedures and the deportation procedures shall be carried out concurrently as before the legal amendment. However, the amended Act expressly provides that, even in such cases, the foreign national shall not be deported from Japan during the period of his refugee recognition procedures being carried out (Article 61-2-6, Paragraph 3).

(c) Investigation for Refugee Recognition and Filing of Objections to the Results

It is the responsibility of the applicant to prove that he is a refugee (Article 61-2, Paragraph 1 of the Act). However, the fact that it is usually difficult for an applicant of refugee status to prove his case must be taken into account. Therefore, when proper recognition of refugee status is not possible with only the data furnished by the applicant, a refugee inquirer will investigate the case (Article 61-2-14 of the Act).

When the foreign national has been recognized as a refugee, the Minister of Justice shall issue a certificate of refugee status to the foreign national concerned in accordance with the procedures provided for by a Ministry of Justice ordinance; and if recognition of refugee status is denied the foreign national shall be notified in writing with the reason attached (Article 61-2-2). If the foreign national has an objection to one of the reasons, such as denial of recognition of refugee status or revocation of recognition of refugee status, he may file an objection with the Minister of Justice (Article 61-2-9).

When the amendment of the Immigration Control Act entered into force in May 2005, the refugee examination counselors system was established in order to increase the fairness, neutrality, and transparency of the procedures for recognition of refugee status.

Under the amended Immigration Control Act, when making a decision on an objection, the

Minister of Justice shall consult with refugee examination counselors who have been appointed from persons who have an academic background in law or international current affairs (Article 61-2-9, Paragraph 3).

(d) Effects of Refugee Status

The Immigration Control Act has been amended to grant the status of residence of “Long Term Resident” to foreign nationals who have no status of residence if they have been recognized as refugees, unless they fall under certain exceptions, such as the foreign national has filed an application for recognition of refugee status six months after the date on which he landed in Japan.

Special permission to stay may also be granted to foreign nationals if there are reasonable grounds to do so (Article 61-2-2, Paragraphs 1 and 2).

A foreign national who is recognized as a refugee is entitled to the following benefits of refugee recognition under the Immigration Control Act. He will be able to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, be eligible for more lenient requirements for permanent residence, and, when filing an objection during deportation procedures, will receive special permission from the Minister of Justice to stay in Japan (Articles 61-2-5, 61-2-6, and 61-2-8 of the Act).

From the aspect of welfare, refugees are, in principle, treated like Japanese nationals or other foreign nationals. Therefore, they are entitled to receive National Pension Fund payments, dependent children allowances, and so on.

(e) Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

Landing permission for temporary refuge (Article 18-2 of the Act) was included with amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 1981. The landing permission was initially given primarily to the boat people who landed in Japan.

An immigration inspector may grant landing permission for temporary refuge if there is the possibility that foreign nationals on a vessel may fall under the five grounds stipulated in the Refugee Convention or similar reasons and therefore may be refugees, and it would be reasonable to allow the foreign nationals to temporarily land. The landing period may be up to six months (Article 18, Paragraph 4 of the Immigration Control Act Enforcement Regulations). Due to the aim of the system, even if the foreign nationals do not possess passports or have applied for landing with forged or altered passports, they will be granted landing permission for temporary refuge if they satisfy certain requirements.

Foreign nationals who land in Japan with this permission are expected to file for recognition of refugee status in Japan or to apply for another status of residence. However, some leave Japan desiring to live in a third country.

(6) Alien Registration System

Matters pertaining to the status and residence of Japanese nationals are clarified by family registration and residence registration. Unlike Japanese nationals, foreign nationals are not granted the natural right to reside in Japan. To live in Japan, they must acquire permission from the Japanese government. Therefore, in order to clarify matters concerning their status and residence, it

is necessary for the government to accurately ascertain the kind of entry and residence permission granted to each foreign national. Due to the basic differences in legal status between Japanese nationals and foreign nationals, a system other than the Census Registration Law and the Resident Registration Law was necessary. Hence, the Alien Registration System was established.

The Alien Registration System was initiated by the Alien Registration Ordinance (Imperial Edict No. 207 of 1947, promulgated and enforced on May 2, 1947). When the Peace Treaty was enacted on April 28, 1952, it was succeeded by the current Alien Registration Law (Law No. 125 of 1952). Since then, the Alien Registration Act has been amended a number of times.

The Law states in Article 1 that “The purpose of this Law is to establish equitable control over aliens residing in Japan by clarifying matters pertaining to their residence and status and through the enforcement of the registration of such aliens.”

Changes have been made to the system, such as to the registered information and the period for renewal of the registration card⁸, depending on the needs of the times. Under the current system, a foreign national who enters Japan must file an application for alien registration with the mayor or head of the city, town, or village where their residence is located within 90 days after landing in Japan. A foreign national who is born in Japan or became a foreign national by renouncement of Japanese nationality must file such an application within 60 days.

The registration card register⁹, in principal, is closed to the public, but new provisions clearly regulate its handling and makes possible the disclosure of specific parts of the contents to certain people.

Twenty items of information are registered, including the name, date of birth, nationality, address, occupation, and status of residence. A foreign national who is a permanent resident or special permanent resident does not need to register his occupation or the name and location of place where the alien is employed or his office, and a foreign national whose period of stay has been prescribed to be less than 1 year under the provisions of the Immigration Control Act and who is staying within such period does not need to register family information.

A foreign national aged 16 or older must have the issued registration card on his person at all times. In principle, a foreign national must renew his application within 30 days after his fifth birthday (after his seventh birthday if the foreign national is a permanent resident or special permanent resident) from the date of first registration or date of last renewal of registration entry.

In accordance with the provisions of this law, the administration work of alien registration by the mayor of the city or the head of the town or village is classified as an entrusted legal duty. Therefore, the Immigration Bureau, having a direct correlation with the city, town, or village, may set administration standards, or give technical advice or recommendations so that procedures can be followed in a precise and standard manner throughout the country.

.....
8 The abbreviated name for the alien registration card, which is issued to a foreign national by the mayor or head of the city, town, or village where the foreign national resides, when the foreign national applies for new registration in the municipality.

9 The abbreviated name for the alien registration card register, which is the original register that is used to record matters concerning the status and residence of a foreign national living in Japan as required by the Alien Registration Act.

3 List of Status of Residence

Annexed Table I (Reference in Articles 2-2 and 19)

(1)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Diplomat	Activities on the part of constituent members of diplomatic missions or consular offices of foreign governments hosted by the Japanese Government; activities on the part of those who are provided with similar privileges and/or immunities as are granted to diplomatic missions in accordance with treaties or international customary practices; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household.
Official	Activities on the part of those who engage in the official business of foreign governments or international organizations recognized by the Japanese Government; and activities on the part of their family members belonging to the same household (excluding the activities described in this table's "Diplomat" column) .
Professor	Activities for research, direction of research or education at colleges, equivalent educational institutions or "Kotosenmongakko".
Artist	Activities for the arts that provide income, including music, the fine arts, literature, etc. (excluding the activities described in the "Entertainer" column of Table (2)) .
Religious Activities	Missionary and other religious activities conducted by foreign religionists dispatched by foreign religious organizations.
Journalist	News coverage and other journalistic activities conducted on the basis of a contract with foreign journalistic organizations.

(2)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Investor/Business Manager	Activities to commence the operation of international trade or other business, to invest in international trade or other business and to operate or manage that business, or to operate or manage international trade or other business on behalf of the foreign nationals (including the foreign corporations; hereinafter in this section foreign national is to include foreign corporation) who have begun such an operation or have invested in such a business (excluding the activities to engage in the operation or management of the business which are not allowed without the legal qualifications described in this table's "Legal/Accounting Services" column) .
Legal/Accounting Services	Activities to engage in the legal or accounting business, which is required to be carried out by "GaikokuhoJimubengoshi", "Gaikokukoninkaikeishi" or those with other legal qualifications.

Medical Services	Activities to engage in medical treatment services, which are required to be undertaken by physicians, dentists or those with other legal qualifications.
Researcher	Activities to engage in research on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the Professor column of Table (1)) .
Instructor	Activities to engage in language instruction and other education at elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, secondary educational schools (“Chutokyoikugakko”) , special schools for the visually impaired, handicapped children’s schools, advanced vocational schools (“Senshugakko”) , vocational schools (“Kakushugakko”) or the other educational institutions equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.
Engineer	Activities to engage in services, which require technology and/or knowledge pertinent to physical science, engineering or other natural science fields, on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities under “Professor” column of Table (1) and excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager”, “Medical Services”, “Researcher”, “Instructor”, “Intra-company Transferee” and “Entertainer” columns of this Table) .
Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	Activities to engage in services, which require knowledge pertinent to jurisprudence, economics, sociology or other human science fields or to engage in services which require specific ways of thought or sensitivity based on experience with foreign culture, based on a contract with public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the “Professor”, “Artist” and “Journalist” columns of Table (1) and excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager”, “Legal/Accounting Services”, “Medical Services”, “Researcher”, “Instructor”, “Intra-company Transferee” and “Entertainer” columns of this Table) .
Intra-company Transferee	Activities on the part of personnel who are transferred to business offices in Japan for a limited period of time from business offices which are established in foreign countries by public or private organizations which have head offices, branch offices or other business offices in Japan and who engage at these business offices in the activities described in the “Engineer” or “Specialist in Humanities/International Services” column of this Table.
Entertainer	Activities to engage in theatrical performances, musical performances, sports or any other show business (excluding the activities described in the “Investor/Business Manager” column of this Table) .
Skilled Labor	Activities to engage in services, which require industrial techniques or skills belonging to special fields on the basis of a contract with public or private organizations in Japan.

(3)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Cultural Activities	Academic or artistic activities that provide no income, or activities for the purpose of pursuing specific studies on Japanese culture or arts, or activities for the purpose of learning and acquiring Japanese culture or arts under the guidance of experts (excluding the activities described in the columns from “College Student” to “Trainee” in Table (4)) .
Temporary Visitor	Sightseeing, recreation, sports, visiting relatives, going on inspection tours, participating in lectures or meetings, business contact or other similar activities during a short period of stay in Japan.

(4)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
College Student	Activities to receive education at colleges or equivalent educational institutions, specialized courses of study at advanced vocational schools (“Senshugakko”) , educational institutions designated for preparing persons who have completed 12 years of education at schools in foreign countries to enter college, or “Kotosenmongakko”.
Pre-college Student	Activities to receive education at high schools (excluding the latter courses of secondary educational schools (“Chutokyoikugakko”) , high school courses of special schools for the visually impaired or of handicapped children’s schools, higher or general courses of advanced vocational schools (“Senshugakko”) , or vocational schools (“Kakushugakko”) (excluding the educational institution described in the “College Student” column of this table) or other educational institutions which are equivalent to vocational schools in facilities and curriculum.
Trainee	Activities to learn and acquire the technology, skills or knowledge at public or private organizations in Japan (excluding the activities described in the “College Student” and “Pre-college Student” columns of this Table) .
Dependent	Daily activities on the part of the spouse or unmarried minor child of those who stay in Japan with the status of residence mentioned in Tables (1) , (2) or (3) (excluding “Diplomat”, “Official” and “Temporary Visitor”) or of those who stay with the status of residence of “College”, “Pre-college” or “Trainee” in this Table.

(5)

Status of Residence	Activities authorized to engage in
Designated Activities	Activities which are specifically designated by the Minister of Justice for foreign individuals.

Annexed Table I (Reference in Articles 2-2 and 19)

Status of Residence	Personal relationship or status on which the residence is authorized
Permanent Resident	Those who are permitted permanent residence by the Minister of Justice.
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	The spouses of Japanese nationals, the children adopted by Japanese nationals in accordance with the provisions of Article 817-2 of the Civil Code (Law No.89 of 1896) or those born as the children of Japanese nationals.
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	The spouses of those who stay with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” or Special Permanent Resident (hereinafter referred to as “permanent resident etc.”) , those born as children of a permanent resident etc. in Japan and having been residing in Japan.
Long Term Resident	Those who are authorized to reside in Japan with designation of period of stay by the Minister of Justice in consideration of special circumstances.

4 Basic Plan for Immigration Control (3rd Edition)

I. Introduction

Since the Basic Plan for Immigration Control (2nd Edition) was formulated in March 2000, changes in the existing conditions related to immigration control administration have been seen in many areas. There is now a need for the immigration control administration to take measures to establish Japan as a country built on tourism by encouraging foreign travelers to visit Japan. We are also called on to more openly accept those foreign nationals who are welcome in Japan, such as highly-skilled foreign workers in professional or technical fields. In addition, Japan's productive population has begun to decrease and its total population is expected to peak in 2006 and then start to fall. The time has come to decide what the role of Japanese administration of immigration control should be in this age of population decline.

At the same time, the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan has remained high, causing social and security problems. The immigration control administration urgently needs to take the toughest measures ever to halve the number of illegal foreign residents by the year 2008, which is the target that has been set by the Japanese government. Since the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, it has become even more important for Japan and other countries to effectively block the international movement of terrorists and the like.

In response to these changes, at a time when five years have passed since the establishment of the 2nd Basic Plan for Immigration Control, it has been decided that a third plan should be formulated in order to specify basic immigration control measures at home and abroad and to implement them appropriately.

The Basic Plan for Immigration Control (3rd Edition) has been designed for the coming five years. In response to future changes in the situation regarding immigration control administration, however, we will review the plan as needed even within the five-year period.

III. Major Issues and Guidelines on Immigration Control Administration Services

1. Open Acceptance of Foreign Nationals Needed in Japanese Society

(1) Promoting Acceptance of Foreign Workers in Professional or Technical Fields

A. Basic Measures on Acceptance of Foreign Workers in Professional or Technical Fields

Foreign workers in professional or technical fields have been openly accepted from the standpoint that they have special knowledge and technical skills and help vitalize Japan's economy and society. The immigration control administration will vigorously promote acceptance of those foreign workers who are valued in professional or technical fields although failing to meet requirements for existing statuses of residence or landing permission by developing new statuses of residence or landing permission conditions in accordance with changes in the economy and society, while also giving consideration to factors such as the effects on Japan's industry and public welfare.

For instance, the immigration control administration will consider a status of residence for new types of business activities such as long business trips which are required in the course of more vigorous international business activities, taking into consideration their consistency

with the domestic legal system. The acceptance of foreign nationals who have passed foreign examinations or obtained qualifications on information processing skills, which are mutually certified by Japanese IT-related examinations or qualifications will be continued. Regarding other skills as well, the easing of requirements for statuses of residence and other matters will be reviewed in order to appropriately accept foreign workers who contribute to a high value output, vital in maintaining and enhancing Japan's international competitiveness, while simultaneously assessing and confirming their specialties and technical skills through the results of mutual certification of examinations or qualifications.

With respect to foreign nurses qualified through Japan's national examinations, their acceptance will be expanded by easing the present restrictions that limit their stay for training purposes in Japan to four years. Regarding foreign medical doctors qualified through Japan's national examinations, the present restrictions on their working locations and those limiting their stay for training purposes to six years will be eased. As for foreign medical doctors or dentists, who are accepted based on written agreements with foreign governments to mutually accept medical doctors and dentists from each other's countries and who are allowed to treat foreign nationals in Japan on passing a national examination in English, the requirements for landing permission will be established while observing the conditions of conclusion of such agreements, from the point of view that their acceptance can contribute to creating an environment where foreign nationals can live comfortably.

As the movements of natural persons have become key in negotiations on economic partnership agreements, the framework, including measures to prevent illegal employment if necessary, will be considered in cooperation with relevant government agencies in order to promote active acceptance of foreign nationals highly valued in professional or technical fields.

B. Promoting Acceptance of Highly-Skilled Foreign Workers

Amid economic globalization and industrial development, international competition has intensified to secure outstanding foreign nationals who have world-class knowledge and skills. Such highly-skilled foreign nationals' entry and settlement in Japan depend on the nation's economic attractiveness and high living standards including the employment conditions of companies. Since such highly-skilled persons are expected to contribute greatly to Japan's economy and society, the immigration control administration should also take further measures to attract such people and secure their settlement in Japan. Therefore, out of those workers in specialized and technical fields who already will be openly accepted in Japan, a scope will be considered for defining highly-skilled foreign nationals, such as those who owing to their highly sophisticated knowledge and skills are desirable from the viewpoint of international recruitment competition, and then the following measures will be taken.

(a) Extending Periods of Stay

The maximum period of stay in Japan given for a single permission of status of residence is three years for foreign nationals, aside from the statuses of "Diplomat," "Official" and "Permanent Resident". The period of stay can be extended unlimitedly for those

continuing activities related to their respective status of residence. However, it has been pointed out that highly-skilled foreign nationals contributing to Japan in economic, cultural and other fields should be given longer periods of stay for the single permission so that they are able to engage in their respective activities in Japan stably.

On the other hand, fraudulent foreign residents who engage in activities that are different from those meeting their primary status of residence have become a problem along with illegal foreign residents. In this respect, there is a need to develop a system, such as restricting the scope of organizations employing foreign workers, to prevent such problems. In line with the nationwide promotion of acceptance of foreign researchers under the system of the Special Zones for Structural Reform to be implemented in FY 2005, imposing certain responsibilities and obligations on employers of foreign workers will be considered.

The periods of stay for highly-skilled foreign nationals will be extended with the prerequisite that a system be developed to ensure such extension does not cause a problem of illegal employment. Consideration will also be given to extending periods of stay for foreign nationals with statuses of residence in professional or technical fields, other than the highly-skilled workers.

(b) Easing, Clarifying and Increasing the Transparency of Requirements for “Permanent Resident” Permission

It is beneficial to Japanese society as a whole to take measures to promote the entry, settlement and permanent residence of highly-skilled workers among those that Japan should welcome. In order to demonstrate to foreign nationals and Japanese society that Japan welcomes highly-skilled foreign nationals, the requirements of permission for permanent residence for foreign nationals will be clarified and published in order to encourage settlement. Easing the requirements for permission for permanent residence of highly-skilled foreign nationals will also be considered as well as extending periods of stay for such foreign nationals as noted in (a) above. In addition, reducing the burden on these foreign nationals regarding renewal of periods of stay will be considered.

(2) Responding to a Population-Declining Society

According to the estimate (a median estimate) by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan’s population is predicted to peak at 127.74 million in 2006 before entering a long-term decline hitting some 100.6 million in 2050. The nation’s productive population, which already peaked at 87.17 million in 1995 and turned down, is predicted to decline to 53.89 million in 2050. If Japan were to accept foreign nationals simply to make up for the decline and to maintain a productive population at that peak, the nation would have to accept some 650,000 foreign nationals annually. It is, however, not appropriate to simply supplement the decline by accepting foreign nationals alone.

Measures responding to the population-declining society amid the falling birthrate and ageing population should be considered along with birthrate-boosting measures, improvements in labor force participation ratios for women and elderly people, and other measures in various fields. However, the time has also come for the immigration control administration to consider

what the acceptance of foreign workers should be in a population-declining age.

As the productive population decreases substantially, it is important for Japan to further promote the acceptance of foreign workers in professional or technical fields. The statuses of residence or conditions for landing permission will be reviewed for foreign workers who are highly valued in professional or technical fields according to changes in the economy and society.

Accepting foreign workers in fields that are not valued as professional or technical at present will also be given consideration in light of the decrease in the productive population, while also taking into account the need to maintain Japan's economic vitality and national living standards, the public consciousness and the existing conditions of the nation's economy and society. In this respect, consideration should be given not only to new industrial fields, Japanese language aptitude and other conditions for accepting foreign workers, but also to the positive and negative impacts on Japan's industry and public welfare which stretch over a wide range of factors covering domestic security, the domestic labor market, industrial development and restructuring and social costs.

As for nursing-care workers who will be in growing demand due to the ageing of the population, consideration will be given to whether and how to accept foreign workers in the field while paying careful attention to the acceptance of such foreign nationals under economic partnership agreements with foreign countries and taking into account nursing-care jobs being created for Japanese workers.

One single administration field cannot cover all the responses to a declining population: the falling birthrate and ageing population. Technological innovation and other measures in various fields including industry should be combined to tackle these problems. The immigration control administration for its part will consider measures while taking into account various requests.

(3) Expanding International Exchange through Tourism

A. Contributing to Development of Tourism in Japan

In tourism, Japan ranks 11th in overseas travelers, while taking 33rd place in attracting foreign travelers. Japan thus has a huge imbalance in tourism.

The government is promoting measures to make Japan a country built on tourism, setting the goal of doubling the annual number of foreign tourists visiting Japan by 2010.

In April 2003, the Japanese Tourism Advisory Council, a group of experts, submitted a report subtitled "Building a Country That Is Comfortable to Live in and Visit" in order to realize a country built on tourism. In response, the Cabinet Ministers Committee for a Country Built on Tourism, consisting of all the cabinet ministers decided on an "Action Plan for a Country Built on Tourism" in July 2003, putting forward specific measures. In November 2004, the Committee for a Promotion Strategy for a Country Built on Tourism presented 55 proposals to effectively and comprehensively implement measures for realizing a country built on tourism. The immigration control administration will contribute to realizing a country built on tourism through implementation of smooth immigration procedures for foreign travelers visiting Japan, while taking note of the problem of illegal

foreign residents and other issues.

In order to realize smooth examination for landing of foreign nationals including tourists upon their entry into Japan, one goal is to shorten the examinations for landing for a large number of problem-free foreign nationals while introducing a secondary examination system^{*1} and a pre-clearance system^{*2} to secure strict examination depending on the situation.

(4) Appropriate Acceptance of Foreign College and Pre-college Students

Foreign college and pre-college students in Japan are called “ambassadors from the future” since they are expected to increase mutual understanding and to deepen the friendship between Japan and other countries. Foreign nationals who are interested in Japan and choose to study at colleges or pre-college schools in Japan can be expected to become those who truly understand Japan through their studies and experience of Japanese culture. If such foreign nationals gain special knowledge and skills and become active in Japan or foreign countries, this will help support Japan’s development in both economic and cultural fields. From this viewpoint, foreign college and pre-college students should be openly accepted.

In 2003, although Japan achieved the 1983 plan to accept 100,000 foreign students, a significant number of the foreign nationals disguised themselves as college or pre-college students to enter and stay in Japan when, in fact, their real purpose was to work. Some foreign nationals who entered Japan as college or pre-college students ended up working illegally or committing crimes for financial and other reasons. Therefore, there is a need to improve the quality of the policy for accepting foreign students.

In order to accept as college or pre-college students foreign nationals who truly wish to study in Japan and who will become active in various fields with a good understanding of Japan, it is necessary to improve education at colleges and other schools and to implement appropriate selection of school entrants and efficient management of their enrollment. For the purpose of allowing foreign students to increase their motivation for learning and to study without anxiety, it is also vital to expand scholarships, develop housing and other conditions and improve the quality of college education.

A cooperative link between these measures and the immigration control administration is of great importance, and through such means as utilizing the results of Japanese language tests

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^{*1} The secondary examination system is designed to ensure both smooth, swift examinations for landing and strict examinations. Under the system, foreign nationals who clearly meet the conditions for landing may be given permission for landing at the landing examination booths. Those whose purposes for entry and other matters engender some doubt may be moved to a different booth for secondary examination in order to carry out a stricter examination of satisfaction of the conditions for landing.

^{*2} The pre-clearance system means that immigration officers are sent to foreign airports for preliminary checks of foreign nationals traveling to Japan. Foreign nationals who have reasons to be rejected by Japan may be recommended to cancel their trips to Japan. These officers may also confirm foreign nationals’ planned activities in Japan as authentic at foreign airports so that their examination process at Japanese airports or seaports may be simplified thereby shortening their waiting time and forestalling illegal residence problems.

and other tests for foreign nationals and by varying the strictness of landing examinations in accordance with the trends in overstayers, the acceptance of college or pre-college students who truly wish to study in Japan, and an environment where they can continue to study will be promoted. At the same time, strict measures against foreign nationals disguising themselves as college or pre-college students will be being taken. In this way, appropriate acceptance of foreign students will be ensured while also contributing to the acceptance of high-quality college and pre-college students through the promotion of smooth procedures for outstanding students to change to a status of residence for employment after graduation from college or other educational institutes in Japan.

(5) Improving Training and Technical Internship Programs

A. Improving Implementation of Programs in Accordance with Their Objectives

The training and technical internship programs have widely spread throughout the industries, including the manufacturing sector, as an increasing number of foreign nationals have been accepted for these programs. In some cases, however, foreign trainees and technical interns are treated as low-cost workers. Some of the enterprises and other organizations accepting foreign trainees and technical interns, as well as these foreign nationals themselves and the foreign organizations sending them to Japan, have failed to fully understand the objectives of the programs -“training” as learning and “technical internship” to master skills while under employment. In this respect, strict instructions to supervisors of foreign trainees and full notification to them of the program objectives will be given. Stringent examinations will be conducted through measures such as investigation of the training and internships in cooperation with the labor administration, if necessary. While taking into account protection of the foreign trainees and technical interns who have no reason to be blamed for any problems, the implementation of these programs, according to their objectives, will be improved by taking measures such as prohibiting organizations who have engaged in inappropriate practices from accepting foreign trainees for three years.

In this respect, directions will be given to encourage acceptors of foreign trainees and interns to make improvements under the present programs, through measures such as analysis and introduction of cases where some organizations have made successful international contributions through technology transfers to developing countries.

B. Reviewing the Programs

In order to appropriately and smoothly promote and further improve the training and technical internship programs, not only improvement of their implementation but also review of the programs themselves is needed in cooperation with relevant government agencies. Specifically, consideration will be given to creating a status of residence for technical interns, which is indicated in the 2nd Basic Plan for Immigration Control, and to reviewing legal protection of foreign nationals who are taking part in on-the-job training taking into account the promotion of appropriate and smooth technology transfers. Easing regulations on company individual training that has shown few problems will be considered in accordance with changes in the company’s activities. As for the training programs

under the scheme of association-managed training (training programs in which trainees are accepted under the scheme of association managed training such as those run by the chambers of commerce and industry and cooperative organizations and that do not have business relationships with the accepting companies or dispatching companies), which have caused a number of problems, toughening regulations on the acceptors in accordance with the existing conditions, such as imposing greater responsibility for management of trainees, will be considered. The range of job types subject to the technical internship programs will be reviewed widely from the viewpoint of international contributions, and measures to smoothly and quickly respond to internship requests will be considered in cooperation with relevant government agencies. When considering these measures, the view of promoting skills and technology transfers overseas through the development of transparent and appropriate programs that will benefit both the countries which are dispatching the foreign trainees and technical interns and the receiving country, Japan will also be included.

(6) Measures for Foreign Nationals Staying in Japan for a Long Time

Unlike foreign nationals staying in Japan for temporary sightseeing purposes, those who stay in Japan for a long time are residents who have ties to the regional community. The measures for those foreign residents have become more significant as their number has increased. The conditions of permission for “Permanent Resident” will be further specified and clarified for those foreign residents who wish to stay in Japan permanently.

From the point of view of developing an environment where foreign nationals can live comfortably, it is indispensable to link together measures in various areas including labor, education and welfare to appropriately address living condition problems seen in regions where many foreign nationals reside. Therefore, relevant national measures should be considered in coordination with local government measures. Since it is important for foreign nationals to have Japanese language skills when engaging in various activities in Japan, cooperation with government agencies in charge of Japanese language education and promotion measures for foreign nationals in Japan and foreign countries will be reinforced, and the immigration control administration will also play a major role including consideration of how to accept foreign nationals. In order to make it easier for foreign nationals to live in Japan, for example, foreign medical doctors may be allowed to provide medical services in foreign languages. Such a measure will help Japan become a country where foreign nationals can live comfortably.

While a wide range of organizations are involved in helping foreign nationals stay in Japan, foreign nationals who do not have much knowledge of the Japanese language or of Japan’s administrative structure may lack knowledge on contacts for consultations on administrative services. In this respect, possible measures to support the livelihood of foreign nationals will be considered. Such measures may be to expand the website functions of immigration control services and to cooperate with relevant administrative agencies and private-sector organizations supporting foreign nationals, including participation in efforts to build cooperation arrangements for regional information exchange and services. Immigration information centers in each regional administration bureau may also accept inquiries from

foreign nationals on other administrative services and introduce relevant administrative agencies to them.

2. Measures for Recovering Japan's Public Security through Promotion of Tough Border Measures and Substantial Reduction of Illegal Foreign Residents

The number of illegal foreign residents in Japan is now estimated at some 240,000. Over recent years, foreign nationals' crimes in Japan have become more serious. Brutal crimes including break-in robberies have increased and some foreign nationals have collaborated with crime syndicates in committing crimes. It has been pointed out that the presence of illegal foreign residents has become a hotbed for crimes committed by foreign nationals.

In order to address such a situation, the Ministerial Meeting against Crimes formulated an "Action Plan for the Realization of a Society Resistant to Crime" in December 2003. According to this action plan, the government will aim at reducing the number of illegal foreign residents by half in the next five years to ensure public security. It also indicates that it is necessary to eliminate unreasonable suspicion toward the many foreign nationals who are staying in Japan peacefully and legally.

In order to openly accept foreign nationals who are needed in Japan, the immigration control administration should develop an environment where foreign nationals are easily accepted, by reducing the number of illegal foreign residents who influence Japanese society to resist acceptance of all foreign nationals. Strong measures to halve the number of illegal foreign residents will be promoted in reinforced cooperation with the police and other relevant agencies.

Enhancement of measures to prevent terrorists from entering Japan has become a key challenge. Tougher border measures to forestall terrorist attacks will be promoted based on the "Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism" as adopted at the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism in December 2004.

(1) Promoting Border Measures

Border measures are needed to block the entry of terrorists and other foreign nationals planning to commit crimes in Japan, as well as those planning to illegally stay or work in Japan. These measures will be aggressively promoted in cooperation with relevant agencies or officials including crisis management officials at international airports and seaports.

A. Implementing Stricter Examinations for Landing

In order to reduce the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan, it is necessary to prevent foreign nationals who wish to stay illegally from coming to and entering Japan. Regarding the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" which accounts for 70% of the status illegal foreign residents have, as well as the "Entertainer," "Pre-college Student," "College Student" and "Trainee" statuses of residence which account for a large percentage of the status illegal foreign residents have, stricter examinations for landing will be implemented based on analysis of the accepting organizations and their home countries. Landing permission conditions will also be reviewed as needed. Stricter examinations on applications for certificates of eligibility will be implemented through investigation of

existing conditions and other measures.

It is vital to cooperate with the examinations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for issuance of visas in preventing foreign nationals from coming to Japan for the purpose of staying illegally.

B. Introducing Immigration Examinations Using Biometrics

In order to detect and oust, at the border, terrorists or foreign nationals who have been deported from Japan or committed crimes, one effective method is to further enhance measures against forged and falsified documents and to utilize biometrics in immigration examinations.

In order to take facial portraits and fingerprint data during landing examinations of foreign nationals under the “Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism” (as adopted at the Headquarters for Promotion of Measures Against Transnational Organized Crime and Other Relative Issues and International Terrorism on December 10, 2004), necessary preparations will be made by putting in order points for us to keep in mind, observing relevant measures taken by foreign countries and developing relevant law. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is planning step-by-step to implement the fingerprinting of foreign nationals for their visa applications depending on the overall system and the installation of materials and equipment at diplomatic establishments and on developments in foreign countries, while consideration is also being given to linkage with the landing examinations.

As for examinations of Japanese nationals upon their departure from and return to Japan, introduction of automatic examination gates utilizing biometric data for those willing to use the system is being planned. Using such gates for foreign nationals will also be considered.

C. Introducing Other New Measures

The Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) was introduced in January 2005 for airlines to transmit information on crew members and passengers on flights bound for Japan before reaching Japan to allow automatic verification of the data against data maintained by immigration control, customs and police authorities. Strict landing examinations are being promoted by utilizing this system. Obliging airlines to introduce this system will be considered while observing operation of the present system in which airlines participate voluntarily.

As described in 1(3)A, through the introduction of the secondary examination system and the implementation of a pre-clearance system, strict and effective landing examinations will be secured. A measure will also be introduced to dispatch Japanese experts in verification of forged or altered documents as liaison officers to foreign airports to detect forged or altered passports and to instruct airline officials to prevent their holders from boarding aircraft bound for Japan. Another possible measure that may be introduced is requiring airlines to verify the passports of foreign nationals boarding aircraft bound for Japan. In addition, the effectiveness of border measures will be increased by proceeding with preparations for immigration examinations using a database that the International Criminal Police Organization is developing for real-time sharing of information on missing and stolen

passports, and by cooperating with other government agencies in developing laws to block entry of foreign nationals identified as terrorists.

(3) Reinforced Detection Based on Close Information Analysis and Cooperation with Relevant Agencies

In order to halve the number of illegal foreign residents in Japan, it is necessary to efficiently deport foreign nationals who have illegally stayed in Japan. To this end, based on collection and close analysis of information on illegal foreign residents, detection will be reinforced in major entertainment centers and other districts that have concentrated numbers of illegal foreign residents. Joint detection with the police and other relevant agencies will be constantly implemented to create an environment where foreign nationals attempting to illegally stay in Japan with false purposes for entry into the country have difficulties working illegally for a long period of time. In this way, the realization that illegal stay in Japan has few benefits will be reached.

At the same time as exposing illegal foreign residents to reduce their number, detection of dishonest employers and brokers will be promoted aggressively by applying the regulations on the offenses of encouraging illegal employment, in cooperation with the police in order to improve the present environment, which encourages foreign nationals to illegally stay in Japan. Detection will also be reinforced for brokers who, by mediating for employment and forging and selling fake passports and alien registration certificates, make it easy for illegal foreign residents to stay in Japan.

(4) Utilizing Detention Facilities and Implementing Prompt Deportation

In order to halve the number of illegal foreign residents, it is necessary to reinforce detection and other measures, and then increase the number of foreign nationals to be deported from Japan. Therefore ample detention facilities and prompt deportation are indispensable. To this end, development of detention facilities will continue in order to increase the capacity of the detention facilities. In order to ensure prompt and secure deportation, the relevant countries will be firmly requested to facilitate and accelerate the issuance of passports and other documents for deportees' return to their home countries and requests to airlines will also be increased. The district immigration offices at the airports will enhance their function as a deportation base to facilitate deportation.

(5) Reviewing the Systems for Efficient Deportation Procedures and Prevention of Illegal Residents

In order to promote measures against illegal foreign residents under our limited structure, it is necessary to review the systems for effective and efficient deportation procedures.

In this respect, the creation of the departure order system, as well as the additions to the reasons for deportation and review of the penalties, is significant. The departure order system may be utilized to encourage illegal foreign residents to voluntarily appear. With regard to the detection of illegal foreign residents, continuous joint detection with the police will be promoted, and efficient deportation will be undertaken by utilizing Article 65

of the Immigration Control Act to promptly shift from criminal procedures to deportation procedures. The immigration control administration will also ask the police to strictly apply relevant penalties to illegal foreign residents including repeaters.

Illegal foreign residents who appear in order to continue their residence in Japan are required under the present law to undergo three procedural stages - examination by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer and the decision of the Minister of Justice - after investigation of the violation by an immigration control officer, despite the fact that violations are not disputed in most cases. This imposes a great burden on both the administrative sector and the illegal foreign residents who have appeared voluntarily. Therefore, simplified procedures which do not go into the illegality will be considered for cases where illegal foreign residents have appeared voluntarily and who seek special permission to stay.

Moreover, applications for renewal of the period of stay in Japan from foreign nationals who have caused no problems during their stay but who have inadvertently become illegal residents by forgetting the renewal deadline are presently not accepted. The only option is to order deportation procedures for them and give them special permission to stay in order to turn them back into legal residents. This has also imposed a great burden on both the administrative sector and the foreign nationals who, through forgetfulness, have become illegal residents as a result. For foreign nationals who have had short periods of illegal stay and there have been no problems with their residence, some relief measures along with a review of the three-stage system will be considered.

In order to strongly promote prompt deportation, consideration will be given to developing a legal principle forcing deportees to shoulder costs for their return to their home countries and building frameworks to promote deportation, including cooperation with relevant countries and airlines for prompt issuance of documents and arrangement of flights for their return.

In order to improve an environment that presently encourages illegal residence and in order to deter violations, not only will detection of illegal brokers and employers be reinforced, but also requests for employers to verify the identity of foreign nationals and their statuses of residence will be promoted in cooperation with relevant agencies. Institutionalizing such verification will also be considered when necessary.

(6) Continuing Consideration of the Conditions of Illegal Foreign Residents

A. Treatment Based on Links to Japanese Society

While the immigration control administration is urgently required to substantially reduce the number of illegal foreign residents, some of them deserve humanitarian consideration due to their relationships with Japanese nationals.

Japan has not adopted any amnesty policy which would encourage an inflow of new illegal foreign residents or extension of illegal residence, but special permission to stay has been granted to illegal foreign residents who have close links with Japanese society or who, from a humanitarian standpoint, would suffer from deportation. While taking into account the effects of special permission to stay on illegal foreign residents in general, the immigration control administration will continue to give sufficient humanitarian consideration and

appropriate treatment to illegal foreign residents, who are identified as having close links with Japanese society, including close relationships with Japanese nationals or permanent foreign residents.

Specific standards are difficult to establish for special permission to stay since they depend on the discretion of the Minister of Justice: the Minister of Justice gives comprehensive consideration based on the details of individual cases. In order to increase the transparency of special permission to stay, however, more cases where special permission to stay has been granted will be made public and consideration will be given to whether and how to work out guidelines for special permission to stay while taking into careful account such guidelines' possible effects on other illegal foreign residents.

B. Giving Consideration to the Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons constitutes considerable abuse of human rights. In cases where foreign nationals became illegal residents due to trafficking in persons, immigration control officers in charge of deportation procedures have taken appropriate measures giving consideration to human rights and the wishes of these illegal residents. In cases where illegal foreign residents as victims of trafficking in persons sought to continue residing in Japan, whether or not to issue special permission to stay has been decided after comprehensive consideration of the developments leading to illegal residence, the reasons to stay in Japan and residence conditions. In order to further expand and secure protection of such victims in the future, the reasons for denial of landing and deportation of foreign nationals who have been forced to engage in prostitution or the like as a result of being a victim of trafficking in persons will be reviewed. A considerable number of foreign nationals with the "Entertainer" status of residence have illegally worked as hostesses or the like at entertainment establishments without engaging in the originally planned entertainment activities. Among them, some have been forced to accompany customers or engage in prostitution and have been victims of the international problem of human trafficking. Improvements in such situations and review of the present system to prevent the "Entertainer" status of residence from being utilized for immoral purposes will be carried out. Further, more enhanced measures at the border to find such victims will be taken. Cooperation with relevant agencies at home and abroad in tackling the issue of trafficking in persons will also be reinforced.

Domestic violence also constitutes a serious abuse of human rights. In cases where foreign nationals who have a "Spouse or Child of a Japanese National" status of residence and have been separated or divorced due to domestic violence by a Japanese national and who wish to stay in Japan, decisions on whether to issue special permission to stay will be made, as before, taking into account overall consideration of their residence conditions and their capacity to make a living. As for cases where foreign nationals become illegal residents because their spouse's domestic violence prevents them from making due applications within their authorized periods of stay, whether or not to issue special permission to stay will be decided taking into account overall consideration of the relevant conditions.

3. Other Major Issues

(1) Development of the Immigration Control System

The immigration control system will be further developed in order to contribute to the progressive development of Japan as a whole, and to meet requests at home and abroad for more open and smooth acceptance of foreign nationals who should be welcomed in Japan and reinforcement of a check system to eliminate foreign nationals planning illegal employment in Japan through the secure implementation of the measures specified in this 3rd Basic Plan.

In this respect, utilizing information for both smooth and strict enforcement of immigration control will be promoted by integrating and analyzing immigration control information in a unified manner and utilizing such information in all possible fields, including landing examinations, status of residence examinations and detection of illegal foreign residents.

(3) Appropriate Enforcement of the New Refugee Recognition System

The refugee recognition system was reviewed to introduce the refugee examination counselors system and other matters. The immigration control administration continues to fulfill its responsibilities in the global community by enforcing the new system smoothly and appropriately, eliminating foreign nationals disguising themselves as refugees and protecting real refugees.

In order to promptly and appropriately process refugee recognition applications, it is necessary to develop an investigation system for refugee recognition, expand training to improve investigation know-how and accumulate information including the conditions of applicants' home countries. Therefore, frequent exchange of information with relevant agencies will be carried out and accumulated information will be utilized in investigations.

5 Immigration Offices

(as of April, 2005)

(Immigration Center)

Center	Address	Phone Number
Higashi-Nihon Immigration Center	300-1288 1766 Kuno-cho, Ushiku City, Ibaragi Pref.	029-875-1291 FAX 029-830-9010
Nishi-Nihon Immigration Center	567-8550 1-11-1 Koriyama, Ibaraki City, Osaka Pref.	072-641-8152 FAX 072-640-2454
Omura Immigration Center	856-0817 644-3 Kogashima-cho, Omura City, Nagasaki Pref.	0957-52-2121 FAX 0957-27-3070

(Regional Immigration Bureau)

Bureau and Office	Address	Phone number
Sapporo Regional Immigration Bureau	060-0042 Odori -Nishi 12 Chome, Chuo-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido Pref.	011-261-7502 FAX 011-281-0631
Sendai Regional Immigration Bureau	983-0842 1-3-20 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.	022-256-6076 FAX 022-298-9102
Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau	108-8255 5-5-30 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo Pref.	03-5796-7111 FAX 03-5796-7125
Narita Airport District Immigration Office	282-0004 1-1 Furugome, Narita City, Chiba Pref.	0476-34-2222 FAX 0476-30-1475
Yokohama District Immigration Office	231-0023 37-9 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.	045-661-5110 FAX 045-640-1800
Nagoya Regional Immigration Bureau	460-0001 4-3-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-955-0927 FAX 052-968-2720
Marunouchi Branch Office	460-8582 Nagoya Center bldg. 2-2-13 Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-223-7589 FAX 052-223-7235
Chubu Airport District Immigration Office	479-0881 1-1 Centrair Tokoname City, Aichi Pref.	0569-38-7410 FAX 0569-38-7430

Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau	540-0012 2-1-17 Tani-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Pref.		06-6941-0771 FAX06-6910-3047
	Ibaraki Branch Office (Violation concerned)		567-0071 1-11-1 Koriyama, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka Pref. 072-641-3052 FAX072-640-3075
	Kansai Airport District Immigration Office	549-0011 Senshu-kuko Nakabanchi, Tajiri-cho, Sennan Osaka Pref.	0724-55-1453 FAX0724-55-1465
	Kobe District Immigration Office	650-0024 29 Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.	078-391-6377 FAX078-325-2097
Hiroshima Regional Immigration Office		730-0012 6-30 Kami-haccchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.	082-221-4411 FAX082-502-3193
Takamatsu Regional Immigration Bureau		760-0033 1-1 Marunouchi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa Pref.	087-822-5852 FAX087-826-1341
Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau		812-0003 778-1 Shimo-usui, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref.	092-623-2400 FAX092-626-5204
Naha District Immigration Office		900-0022 1-15-15 Hikawa, Naha City, Okinawa Pref.	098-832-4185 FAX098-834-6411

Immigration Information Center	Address		Phone Number
	983-0842	1-3-20 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.	022-298-9014
	108-8255	5-5-30 Konan Minato-ku, Tokyo Pref.	03-5796-7112
	231-002	37-9 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Pref.	045-651-2851~2
	460-8582	Nagoya Center bldg 2-2-13 Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi Pref.	052-223-7336~7
	543-0074	2-1-17 Tanimachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Pref.	06-6941-3701~2
	650-0024	29 Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo Pref.	078-326-5141
	730-0012	6-30 Kami-haccchobori, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Pref.	082-502-6060
	812-0003	778-1 Shimo-usui, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref.	092-625-5100

2005 Immigration Control

November 2005

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan

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